

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1919

VOL. XI, NO. 294

## TACTICAL MOVE BY REPUBLICANS IN TREATY CONTEST

Senate Democrats, Who Have  
Said Opposition Was Filibuster-  
ing, Caught Unawares and  
Balk on Final Vote Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—By an adroit maneuver yesterday  
the Republican opposition in the fight  
over the Treaty and the League of  
Nations issue in the United States  
Senate sought to hold the Administration  
forces responsible for prolonged  
discussion and delay in disposing of  
the pending reservations and the  
ratifying resolution.

Democratic leaders, who have  
charged that the Republicans were  
filibustering were caught unawares  
and balked at the Republican proposal  
to have the final vote on the Versailles  
document not later than Wednesday,  
November 12.

In the midst of debate on pending  
amendments, A. B. Fall (R.), Senator  
from New Mexico, and one of the  
"irreconcilables," asked Gilbert M.  
Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska  
and Administration leader, whether or  
not he would agree to have the final  
vote on Monday, November 10. The  
Nebraska Senator, apparently taken by  
surprise by this sudden coup, demurred  
and asked that the proposition be submitted  
in writing.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator  
from Massachusetts and majority  
leader, then offered a unanimous  
consent agreement limiting debate and  
proposing that actual voting on the  
reservations and the resolution should  
commence not later than 5 o'clock  
on the afternoon of November 13. Mr.  
Hitchcock thereupon offered a counter  
proposal merely limiting debate on  
any amendment or reservation to 15  
minutes for each Senator, but fixing  
no date for the final vote.

### Action Postponed Till Monday

Both proposals for a unanimous  
consent went over till Monday, when  
there will be a final showdown as to  
whether or not the Administration  
Senators agree ready to vote on the  
Treaty on a fixed date. Owing to the  
fact that they have not made their  
dispositions for the campaign on  
amendments and not consulted with  
President Wilson, it is doubtful if an  
agreement will be arrived at. The  
tactical maneuver of yesterday, however,  
clearly indicated two things:  
first, that the opposition is fully pre-  
pared for the final contest and confident  
of the strength of the reservation  
forces; second, that the Demo-  
crats have reached the "bridge" which  
they avoided crossing until they had  
come to it.

"I should like to ask the Senator  
from Nebraska and the Senate generally,"  
said Senator Fall, "if it is not  
possible to arrive at some agreement  
as to a final vote upon the Treaty with  
all pending amendments and reservations,  
and to fix a day now when a  
final vote may be taken?"

"I think the best plan," Senator  
Hitchcock replied, "would be for the  
Senator to prepare his request for  
unanimous consent so that we can ex-  
amine it."

Senator Fall: "Then I would make  
this suggestion to the Senator—that  
if we can agree upon a date, the prepa-  
ration of the request can easily  
enough be made. Then I would ask  
the Senator whether it would be  
agreeable to him that the Senate, if it  
chose to do so, should agree to a final  
vote upon this Treaty and all matters  
pending by the tenth day of November?"

Written Request Asked  
Senator Hitchcock: "I think that is  
a matter we had better take up next  
week then. I should like to see the  
matter reduced to writing so that we  
can examine it."

Senator Fall: "That proposition  
needs no reduction to writing."

Senator Hitchcock: "Yes, it does."

Senator Fall: "The details of carry-  
ing it out would need reduction to  
writing."

Senator Hitchcock: "We do not  
know how many amendments may be  
offered, how many resolutions of  
ratification may be offered."

Senator Fall: "That is true."

Senator Hitchcock: "And we are  
very anxious, of course, to arrive at  
it, but it is a request which, from the  
very necessity of the case, must be  
in some detail."

Senator Fall: "Is not the Senator  
able to say now whether he would  
agree to fixing that date or an ap-  
proximate date?"

Senator Hitchcock: "Not until I see  
the details of the unanimous consent  
agreement."

Senator Fall: "Then, as I under-  
stand it, the Senator declines now to  
agree upon a date?"

Senator Hitchcock: "The Senator  
asks to have the Senator from New  
Mexico place his proposed unani-  
mous consent agreement in writing.  
Then we may offer amendments to it."  
Senator Fall: "I should be ex-  
tremely glad if we could agree upon  
a day to take the final vote. The de-  
tails can be arranged without difficulty  
if we can agree upon a day."

Senator Hitchcock: "I am gratified  
that the Senator is willing to propose  
such a consent agreement, and if he

will have it in shape on Monday, we  
will be able to give him a prompt  
answer."

Senator Lodge: "I think it would be  
well to agree upon the 10th, but I  
should not object if we made it Tues-  
day, or Wednesday, say the 11th or  
12th. We are not standing on one  
particular day, but we want an agree-  
ment as early as possible to take the  
final vote on the Treaty and all reser-  
vations and amendments."

## ANTI-VIVISECTION HEARINGS BEGIN

Measure in United States Senate  
Would Prohibit Experimenta-  
tion on Living Dogs in Terri-  
torial or Insular Possessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Hearings on the Myers bill to pro-  
hibit experimentation on living dogs  
in any of the territorial or insular  
possessions of the United States will  
begin before a special sub-committee  
of the United States Senate today. The  
sub-committee, which is composed of  
George W. Norris (R.), Senator from  
Nebraska; LeBaron B. Colt (R.), Sen-  
ator from Rhode Island, and Henry P.  
Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona,  
will hear witnesses for and against  
the bill and then report its conclu-  
sions to the Senate.

A meeting in behalf of the Myers  
bill was held at the Washington Pub-  
lic Library last night, under the aus-  
pices of the National Society for  
Humane Regulation of Vivisection.  
Among the speakers who protested  
against indiscriminate experimenta-  
tion on animals were Henry L. Myers  
(D.), Senator from Montana, the au-  
thor of the bill, and the Rt. Rev. John  
Richardson, Lord Bishop of Frederic-  
ton, New Brunswick.

### Text of Measure

The measure was introduced some  
time ago by Senator Myers, and would  
eliminate the dog altogether from the  
realm of the vivisectionists "as an  
act of right and justice to the dog."  
Violation of the proposed act would  
be punishable by a fine of \$100 to  
\$500 or imprisonment for three  
months to one year or both. In the  
bill Mr. Myers calls attention to the  
fact that the soldiers who have  
learned to appreciate the dog as a  
comrade in battle plead for the en-  
actment of such a measure as is now  
proposed.

The text of the bill follows:  
"To prohibit experiments upon liv-  
ing dogs in the District of Columbia  
or in any of the territorial or insular  
possessions of the United States, and  
providing a penalty for violation  
thereof."

"Whereas, the dog has made a won-  
derful war record and from every-  
where word comes of his courage,  
his faithfulness, his cheery comradeship,  
and his keen intelligence; and  
"Whereas, he has been decorated  
for bravery, serving his country, fol-  
lowing his flag, and dying for its  
cause, now, as an act of right and jus-  
tice to the dog and as a tribute to the  
soldiers who speak and plead for him:

### Definition as Misdemeanor

"Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Congress  
assembled, that from and after the  
passage of this act it shall be a mis-  
demeanor for any person to experi-  
ment or operate in any manner what-  
soever upon any living dog, for any  
purpose other than the healing and  
curing of said dog of physical ailments,  
in the District of Columbia or in any  
of the territorial or insular posses-  
sions of the United States.

"Sec. 2. That any person convicted  
of a violation of this act shall be sen-  
tenced to pay a fine of not less than  
\$100 nor more than \$500, or to un-  
dergo imprisonment for a term of not  
less than three months nor more than  
one year, or both such fine and im-  
prisonment.

"Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of  
acts inconsistent herewith are hereby  
repealed."

## BRITISH SILVER COIN EXPORT PROHIBITED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The  
unprecedented rise in the price of sil-  
ver lately has created a difficult situ-  
ation in Britain which has now been  
met by a drastic order-in-council. The  
Chancellor of the Exchequer's atten-  
tion was called in the House of Com-  
mons to the fact that the price of sil-  
ver in the London market on Thurs-  
day was 66½d, and the melting value  
of silver was 66d. Austen Chamber-  
lain replied that the matter had been  
engaging his close attention.

By statutory orders, he declared, it  
was already an offense to hoard cur-  
rent British silver coin or to buy or  
sell or offer to buy or sell current  
British silver coin at above its face  
value. By an order-in-council on  
Thursday it had been made an offense  
to melt down current silver coin,  
break it up or use it otherwise than  
as currency.

The export of British silver coin,  
he added, was already prohibited and  
steps had been taken to renew the  
prohibition of the export of silver  
bullion except under license. The  
situation was being carefully watched.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—It is re-  
ported that negotiations for a Chinese  
loan are progressing favorably and  
that an announcement may be expected  
this week of an advance of \$30,000,000  
to the Chinese Government by United  
States banks.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—News  
regarding the Petrograd situation is  
conflicting. The latest information  
from the Bolshevik side says that Gen-  
eral Judenitch has been compelled to  
evacuate Gatchina, in view of the men-  
ace to his lines of communication. An  
extremely triumphant wireless mes-  
sage from Moscow forecasts the early  
overthrow of the anti-Bolshevik forces  
on all fronts.

It is clear that the Bolsheviks made  
a big concentration under specially se-  
lected commissaries to stave off the  
threat to Petrograd, though in well-  
informed quarters a representative of  
The Christian Science Monitor is in-  
formed that the Bolshevik losses in  
concentration against General Judenitch's  
left have been heavy in proportion  
to the success achieved and that Petro-  
grad is still menaced.

## PETROGRAD IS STILL MENACED

Bolshevik Losses in Concentration  
Against General Judenitch Is  
Said Also in Well-Informed  
Quarters to Have Been Heavy

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—News  
regarding the Petrograd situation is  
conflicting. The latest information  
from the Bolshevik side says that Gen-  
eral Judenitch has been compelled to  
evacuate Gatchina, in view of the men-  
ace to his lines of communication. An  
extremely triumphant wireless mes-  
sage from Moscow forecasts the early  
overthrow of the anti-Bolshevik forces  
on all fronts.

It is clear that the Bolsheviks made  
a big concentration under specially se-  
lected commissaries to stave off the  
threat to Petrograd, though in well-  
informed quarters a representative of  
The Christian Science Monitor is in-  
formed that the Bolshevik losses in  
concentration against General Judenitch's  
left have been heavy in proportion  
to the success achieved and that Petro-  
grad is still menaced.

This concentration also has weak-  
ened the Bolshevik northern front,  
leading to some severe defeats in the  
Archangel sector, where the morale  
of the Bolshevik troops is alleged to  
be bad. Meantime General Denikin  
is apparently contenting himself with  
holding up strong Bolshevik counter-  
attacks, while the Bolsheviks claim  
considerable successes against him,  
including the recapture of Kromy, the  
loss of which and of Voronezh, Gen-  
eral Denikin himself admits.

General Denikin claims the capture  
of Bobrov, 60 miles southeast of  
Voronezh and Kershevsky northeast  
of Bobrov. Admiral Kolchak, mean-  
time, is having to meet a double of-  
fensive against both flanks of his  
army, which has been driven out of  
Tobolsk on the north, while the Bol-  
shevist advance guards have pushed  
forward 25 miles eastwards along the  
Ishim River.

A more serious attack, however, is  
aimed along the Troitsk-Petrovskovsk  
road, in the effort to roll up the Siber-  
ian left wing. This attack has latterly  
progressed and the Bolshevik state that  
it is about 50 miles distant from  
Petrovskovsk in a southwestern direc-  
tion. The loss of Petrovskovsk, where  
the trans-Siberian railway crosses  
the Ishim would imperil the Siberians  
by cutting the line of rail-  
way communications behind them.

## SIR WILLIAM HEARST IS READY TO RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—Sir William  
Hearst, the Prime Minister of Ontario,  
has notified Sir John Hendrie, Lieut-  
enant-Governor of the Province, that  
he is ready to resign any time E. C.  
Drury, the Prime Minister-elect, is  
ready to take over the leadership of  
the Farmer Labor Coalition Govern-  
ment.

Mr. Drury has intimated, however,  
that he does not desire to take up the  
reins of office until he has his Cabinet  
ministers chosen, which will probably  
be some days yet.

The attitude of the Conservative  
members at the Legislature is gen-  
erally favorable to a policy of sym-  
pathetic support of the new government,  
provided its measures are such as can  
be endorsed by them.

## SHAH OF PERSIA ARRIVES IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The  
Shah of Persia arrived in London this  
afternoon and was welcomed by King  
George, with whom were the Prime  
Minister, Earl Curzon, Viscount Milner,  
Arthur J. Balfour and other min-  
isters, the Lord Mayor, Earl Haig, Sir  
Henry Wilson, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss,  
Sir Hugh Trenchard and a group of  
Arab chiefs in native dress. The  
Shah was introduced to King George  
by Prince Albert, who had met him  
with a distinguished party at Dover.

After presentations, the Shah drove  
with the King and Prince Albert to  
Buckingham Palace, the distinguished  
visitor being cordially cheered by a  
large crowd along the route. Within  
the palace, the Shah was received by  
the Queen and Princess Mary.

## LINER IN HALIFAX TO LOAD BUNKER COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Owing to  
the possibility of a coal strike in the  
United States, the White Star liner  
Lapland landed in Halifax in order to  
load bunker coal before proceeding  
to New York. The passengers are be-  
ing brought by train to Boston and  
New York at the steamship company's  
expense.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—It is re-  
ported that negotiations for a Chinese  
loan are progressing favorably and  
that an announcement may be expected  
this week of an advance of \$30,000,000  
to the Chinese Government by United  
States banks.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—  
Werner Horn, the German reservist  
who attempted to destroy the St. Croix  
bridge by dynamiting it on February  
2, 1915, was sentenced yesterday to  
10 years in the penitentiary.

## LEGION POST BEING FORMED IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—In  
order to enroll the greater majority  
of American soldiers and sailors, who  
were demobilized in France, Post No.  
1 of the Franco-American Legion is  
being formed in France. The project  
has received the indorsement of Gen.  
W. O. Connor, commanding the Ameri-  
can forces in France.

The idea of the Americans who have  
organized this post is to have a per-  
manent club room where former sol-  
diers, sailors and marines may feel  
at home. A meeting of veterans to  
organize the post for the officers who  
have remained in France will be held  
at the room of the American Chamber  
of Commerce in Paris in a few days.

## LABOR CONFERENCE CHOOSES OFFICERS

W. B. Wilson, United States Sec-  
retary of Labor, Accepts Posi-  
tion of Chairman as an Honor-  
Paid to the American People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Permanent organization of the In-  
ternational Labor Conference was ef-  
fected yesterday with W. B. Wilson,  
United States Secretary of Labor, who  
has been acting as provisional chair-  
man, as permanent chairman, on mo-  
tion of Arthur Fontaine of France.

Mr. Wilson accepted the office as an  
honor paid by the delegates to the  
people of the United States. In part  
he said:  
"I appreciate very highly the great  
honor that you have conferred upon  
the American people by selecting one  
of its citizens as the first presiding  
officer of this conference. I will ask  
you to bear with me as patiently as  
you can, under all the circumstances,  
in endeavoring to guide the delibera-  
tions in such a manner that there will  
be no doubt of the orderly considera-  
tion of each question as it arises. I  
realize that there are variations in  
parliamentary practice in the various  
countries of the world; that even if  
there were no variations there is al-  
ways the possibility of a single judg-  
ment being in error. But if my judg-  
ment should err, the correction of  
that error is always in your hands."

## Two Great Economic Problems

"Mankind has had two great eco-  
nomic problems to solve. The first  
of these problems was the problem  
of production. The inventive genius  
of man has solved that question to a  
very great extent. There is no longer  
any fear that the people of the world  
cannot produce sufficient to provide  
for the material comfort of all that  
may be born into it, provided there  
is ample opportunity to work under  
proper safeguards, and that the things  
that are produced are equitably and  
justly distributed.

"If we can solve the question of  
giving to all the people an opportunity  
for employment under proper safe-  
guards, and secure the equitable dis-  
tribution of that which is produced,  
we will have achieved the greatest  
material ideals that have been con-  
ceived in the human mind. To the  
solution of these problems you are  
bringing your wisdom and your ex-  
perience; but the problems will not  
be solved as the result of the bril-  
liant conceptions of any one mind.

The problems of production and the  
other problems that man has solved  
have been solved by the process of  
adding one idea to another, by build-  
ing the structure one stone upon an-  
other until it is completed. This is  
now the task before the Labor con-  
ference."

Other Officers Chosen  
The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, Great  
Britain, was chosen vice-president by  
the government representatives, Jules  
Carlier for the employers group, and  
Leon Jouhaux, France, for the work-  
ers group. H. B. Butler, Great Britain,  
was elected permanent general secre-  
tary. A committee of selection was  
named from the three groups as fol-  
lows:

Government delegates: Sir Malcolm  
Delevingne, Great Britain; Dr. Felipe  
Espl, Argentina; Arthur Fontaine,  
France; E. Mahaim, Belgium; Dr.  
Neumann, Denmark; M. Oka, Japan;  
Di Palma Castiglione, Italy; Dr.  
Adolfo Posada, Spain; the Hon. Gideon  
D. Robertson, Canada; Francis So-  
kal, Czechoslovakia; Dr. Hans Sulzer,  
Switzerland. The twelfth place is left  
vacant for the German nominee.

Employers representatives: Francis  
X. Hodag, Czechoslovakia; Louis  
Guerin, France; D. S. Marjoribanks,  
Great Britain; Ferdinand Quartieri,  
Italy; Sanji Muto, Japan; Alfonso  
Salas, Spain.

Workers group: Cornelli Mertens,  
Belgium; Leon Jouhaux, France; G. H.  
Stuart-Bunning, Great Britain; J.  
Oudegast, the Netherlands; F. L. Ca-  
ballero, Spain; H. Lindquist, Sweden.

## WERNER HORN GIVEN 10 YEARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—  
Werner Horn, the German reservist  
who attempted to destroy the St. Croix  
bridge by dynamiting it on February  
2, 1915, was sentenced yesterday to  
10 years in the penitentiary.

## SMALL STANDING ARMY IS FAVORED

General Pershing Takes Issue  
With War Department Pro-  
gram and Argues for Univer-  
sal Military Training System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-  
in-chief of the American expeditionary  
forces, testified on army reorganization  
before a joint session of the Senate  
and House Military Affairs Committee  
yesterday. The outstanding feature of  
the general's testimony, which, it is  
said, is bound to affect national legisla-  
tion, was that he squarely took issue  
with the bill submitted by the War  
Department and now pending before  
Congress.

General Pershing declared in favor  
of a standing army of 275,000 to 300-  
000 men, possibly less, as contrasted  
with the army of 576,000 requested by  
the War Department. A force such as  
he outlined, the General asserted,  
would be amply sufficient to protect  
the United States and foreign and do-  
mestic obligations. There should be,  
however, he said, a trained citizen  
army, based on universal military  
training, ready to heed the Nation's  
call in any emergency.

"Our position in the world," said  
General Pershing, "is no longer  
measured by our population and our  
wealth, but by our announced inten-  
tion of asserting principles of right  
and justice. Had we been prepared  
for war, I doubt whether our rights  
would have been invaded."

He continued: "Considering the size  
of the army, we must take into con-  
sideration the question of cost. I am  
of the opinion we can place the out-  
side number at 275,000 to 300,000. This  
includes all services."

### Necessity of Training

General Pershing again took issue  
with the War Department program in  
preferring a course of six months' con-  
tinuous training under the universal  
military training plan to two periods  
of three months each, as embodied in  
the bill before Congress. In this, Gen-  
eral Pershing was in accord with the  
views previously submitted to the com-  
mittees by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

"Universal military training is neces-  
sary to develop the youth of the Na-  
tion and to provide a citizen army to  
meet possible emergencies," General  
Pershing declared.

"I want this idea developed," said  
a member of the committee. "We  
made officers and men in three months.  
Why should we take 1,000,000 men out  
of civil life each year and train them?  
The people do not want us to do that."

"I do not think we made officers in  
three months," replied General Pershing.  
"One lesson that the war taught  
us is the need of some preparedness.  
Universal military training would be  
a training school for citizenship. We  
have a large number of aliens among  
us who have no knowledge of our free  
institutions. They come here to reap  
benefits without returning service.  
The draft figures show 32 per cent  
illiterates in this country. The un-  
educated are easily misled. Through  
universal military training, we could  
reach the heart of this matter and  
spread education."

### People Taught Democracy

"The army is not here to educate  
the citizen," replied William F. Kirby  
(D.), Senator from Arkansas, who ob-  
jected to the universal service feature  
of the national program.  
"But you are giving the citizens an-  
other opportunity to acquire knowl-  
edge and a certain amount of educa-  
tion and you teach all of them de-  
mocracy," General Pershing replied.  
"What proportion of our battle  
losses was due to lack of training?"  
asked Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Sen-  
ator from Florida.

"Our losses were heavier because of  
the lack of training," General Pershing  
answered without hesitancy.

General Pershing laid stress on the  
importance of keeping up to date in mechanical  
developments, such as aviation, tank  
corps and an efficient transport system.  
"America should not lag behind in  
aircraft development," he said, "all ap-  
propriations for commercial and mili-  
tary aviation might well be consoli-  
dated."

The general disapproved of too many  
generals and lieutenant-generals in  
time of peace, declaring that the main  
thing was flexibility of system so that  
expansion to any scale could be pos-  
sible at short notice. He also warned  
against the indiscriminate appoint-  
ment of reserve officers. Rank for  
nurses he recommended, because of  
their great services in France, but he  
advised that legislation toward this  
end should not provide for rank  
higher than that of second lieutenant.

## GERMANY POSSESSES 20,000 AEROPLANES

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Some  
uneasiness is felt in authoritative  
French flying quarters about the or-  
ganization in Germany of an elaborate  
and efficient system of commercial air  
transportation, the units of which  
are capable of being transformed at  
any moment into formidable weapons  
of warfare. At present Germany pos-  
sesses 20,000 aeroplanes, which prove  
that she has been engaged in manu-  
factures to no small extent since the  
armistice. This organization has been  
maintained by state subsidies.

## INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 1, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 13
Stock Market Quotations.....	13
Financial News.....	13
Sugar Stocks in Urgent Demand.....	13
Dividends Declared.....	13
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	13
Condition of Cotton Crop.....	13
Editorials.....	Page 13
The Prohibition Issue in Ohio.....	13
The Children of Hall's Pond.....	13
Notes and Comments.....	13
General News.....	13
Tactical Move in Treaty Contest.....	1
Small Standing Army Is Favored.....	1
Petrograd Is Still Menaced.....	1
Difficult Position of Great Britain in Syrian Question.....	1
Government Given Confidence Vote.....	1
Anti-Vivisection Bill's Hearing.....	1
Ratification of Treaty Is Favored.....	1
Open Door into Russia for Allies.....	2
Needs of Czech Republic.....	2
Anglo-American Ties at Stake.....	2
New Irrigation Scheme for Egypt.....	2
Wheat Farms in South Australia.....	2
Direct Action as Trade Union Issue.....	2
King Addresses Bilbao Congress.....	2
Attitude of Swiss to Terms of Peace.....	2
Election Outlook in New Jersey.....	2
Source Railway Project Defended.....	2
Chicago Plan to Redistrict City.....	2
Police Strike an Issue of Campaign.....	2
Manufacturers and Government.....	2
Boston Jail Improvements Criticized.....	2
Enemy Propaganda Charged.....	2

## DIFFICULT POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SYRIAN QUESTION

United Kingdom Is Responsible  
to Arabs for Execution of the  
Engagements Entered Into in  
the General Interest of Allies

## GOVERNMENT GIVEN CONFIDENCE VOTE

British House of Commons, by  
405 to 50 Votes, Promises  
to Support All Proposals for  
the Reduction of Expenditure

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)  
—At question time yesterday in the  
House of Commons Ian Macpherson  
mentioned that 43 newspapers had been  
suppressed in Ireland at various times  
since May 1, 1916. Mr. Macpherson  
came into warm conflict with various  
members when he vehemently attrib-  
uted to Sinn Fein the murders of  
police and other crimes.

Cecil B. Harmsworth stated that the  
Spitzbergen Commission, which was  
appointed by the Supreme Council in  
Paris, had advised that the sov-  
ereignty of the Spitzbergen Archi-  
pelago should be given to Norway,  
the recommendation being ascribed  
to the British representative on the  
commission.

The amount of territory in Spitz-  
bergen claimed by British companies  
was approximately 4000 square miles,  
or 75 per cent of all the areas claimed  
by the various nationalities. The con-  
ditions attached to the Treaty would  
adequately safeguard the existing  
British rights.

By an overwhelming majority of  
355, last night the government se-  
cured a vote of confidence in the House  
of Commons on its financial policy, an  
amendment to the government finan-  
cial resolution moved by John R.  
Clynes, Labor member and former  
Food Controller, being rejected, 405  
to 50, and the government resolution  
under which the House promised its  
hearty support to the government in  
all reasonable proposals, however  
drastic, for the reduction of expendi-  
ture and the diminution of debt, be-  
ing unanimously adopted. The Lib-  
erals as a body did not vote against  
the government in last night's debate.

Sir Donald MacLean pointing out that  
the Labor amendment on which the  
vote was taken called for an actual  
capital levy and not for a preliminary  
inquiry.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to a ques-  
tion, declared that the substance of the  
statement of W. C. Bullitt, formerly  
a member of the American Peace Mis-  
sion, on his trip to Russia, was so  
absolutely inaccurate as to justify the  
epithet applied to it by the Prime Min-  
ister, who had intimated that the  
statements constituted a tissue of  
falsehoods.

Asked whether he was aware of the  
growing feeling in the country against  
bringing the former Kaiser to trial,  
Mr. Bonar Law said he was not aware  
that this was so and that the govern-  
ment saw no reason why the provi-  
sions of the Treaty should not be  
carried into effect.

While this did not serve to ruffle the  
calm waters upon which the Paris Con-  
ference set sail, a section of French  
opinion was nevertheless somewhat  
une



ish authorities had consulted the French chief administrator at Beirut, and it was in agreement with him that the arrest had taken place. As a matter of fact, Said was a dangerous person to have at large. He acted during the war as a Turkish agent, and even after Allenby's entry into Damascus, went out among the natives and endeavored to incite them to holy war against the British and the Sherifians, declaring that the Arab Army was merely a tool in Christian hands. His pretended devotion to the Allies dates from one evening when his brother, the Emir Abd-el-Kader was shot outside Faisal's door by one of the sentries; and there can be no doubt that his intervention will make for the establishment of settled government in the region.

The other criticisms which were leveled at Great Britain were equally unsubstantial. It was alleged, in the course of the discussion, that when the Sykes-Picot accord was made in May, 1916, France was not advised of the understanding which had been arrived at with King Hussein the previous October; but this is not the case, as the Quail d'Orsay was kept au courant with those negotiations from the commencement of the pourparlers. It was also insisted time and again, that British troops should be at once withdrawn and substituted by a French army of occupation. Here again it has to be remembered that this could not have been done without a previous understanding with the Emir Faisal, because the Arabs had made it clearly evident that they would resist the change in certain districts.

#### Diplomatic Honesty

It must not be overlooked that Great Britain was, and is, responsible to the Arabs for the execution of the engagements which she has entered into with them in the general allied interest. To assert, as some French writers have done, that these are of no importance, implies a failure to understand the strength of the wave of comparative honesty which has swept over diplomacy.

The important point about the whole issue is that the Sykes-Picot agreement is today unworkable. It does not accord with the requirements of the case in its present form, and it will have to be brought into line with the idea of the Emir Faisal must be taken into very serious consideration, for there can be no doubt that the majority of the Syrians desire Faisal for their ruler—and Faisal is totally opposed now, in his days of practical independence (as he was when his claims to a hearing rested on the fact that he is the son of King Hussein), to the French occupation of Damascus, Aleppo, and certain other cities. There exists in Syria an independent Sherifian Government—to which Great Britain stands sponsor—and the rights of this government cannot be disregarded.

Great Britain has also to regard her obligations to the Jews. For good or ill, she has committed herself to the establishment of an International Jewish State in Palestine, and though the experiment may not prove so successful as the Zionists imagine, the project has a very powerful backing in all the allied countries, and here as elsewhere, international finance will have its say, despite the opposition of certain anti-Semitic influences in French diplomacy.

The hubbub in the French press, regrettable though it was, served a useful purpose in forcing the British and French governments to get together and thrash out the problem. On September 14 and 15, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau met in Paris and came to a provisional understanding, which, together with the publication of certain information which confirmed the consistent good faith of the British Government, quickly cleared the air and restored harmony all around.

#### Terms of Agreement

The agreement reached between the two statesmen lays it down that, as from November 1, British troops will evacuate all territory situated to the north of a provisional Syria-Palestine frontier which will be finally delimited by the Peace Conference. The French, however, will not proceed to occupy Damascus, Hama, Hama, and Aleppo, which regions are being administered by the independent Arab Government, but this government will henceforth depend upon the French and not the British for advice and assistance. French troops will, nevertheless, replace British units in Cilicia. The arrangement for the evacuation of British forces apparently does not extend to Mosul where valuable oil deposits are in question.

This settlement, if settlement it may be called, is at best only temporary, and its principal value lies in its happy effect upon Anglo-French relations. The problem in its entirety will come up again when the Peace Conference turns its attention to the Turkish mandates, which must await the decision of the United States in this respect. The most contentious issues are face-evident. Under the new dispensation, the Arabs have the right to self-government under foreign tutelage, and Syria, since the majority of its inhabitants are Muhammadans, will undoubtedly choose a Muhammadan ruler. This prospect has struck fear into the hearts of the Christian minority, who are convinced that massacre will follow the withdrawal of European troops. It will be necessary, again, for Britain to bring about an accord between the Emir Faisal—the prospective ruler—and the French, as antagonism between the two forces would be disastrous and destroy all hope of a bright future. Finally, the conference must discover a satisfactory frontier between Syria and Palestine, and this may involve the French in sacrifices (in Syria) to which they may be opposed, unless they can be persuaded to view the problem in its general, rather than in its individual, aspect.

## RATIFICATION OF TREATY FAVORED

Tests of Public Sentiment on the Pacific Coast Indicate That, on the Whole, People Want Speedy Indorsement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Testing of public sentiment at various points on the Pacific Coast on the subject of the League of Nations and a general review of the activity by organizations and individuals in behalf of the world league, indicates that on the whole the people of this section of the country are strongly in favor of ratifying the Peace Treaty at once and as it stands. It is the opinion of unbiased observers and students of the situation that President Wilson's speaking campaign in the far west in some degree changed public sentiment on the question, and did much to crystallize in favor of the League another large body of public opinion that was undecided as to the merits of the question.

Oregon sentiment generally has favored the League, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in that State is told, and reports from many sections of the State indicate that a large majority of the people are looking to the League as a means of permanent peace. The President's campaign apparently crystallized sentiment more fully and renewed enthusiasm for the League.

Western Washington reports in a similar vein except that political opposition to the League in that State is noted. In eastern Washington it is stated that the prevailing sentiment favors the League with clarifying reservations but is opposed to action that would indefinitely postpone ratification, the effect of the President's visit to this region having been to intensify public interest in the question but not greatly to augment public sentiment in its favor.

In California more opposition to the world organization is found, this being the State where Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator, who is leading the opposition to the plan in the Senate, wields a large influence. There is located here also a large and well organized body of citizens of Irish descent, many of whom are leaders in public affairs, and these are unfriendly to the President's program on the ground that the League does not make provision for the independence of Ireland.

Friends of the President claim that California stands three to one for ratification at once and opponents of the League assert that public sentiment in the State is evenly divided on that question, sentiment for the League evidently being much greater in the southern part of the State than in the northern section. It is a fact, however, that the extremely enthusiastic greeting that was given the President in this part of the coast has been followed by a good deal of activity on the part of organizations and individuals in behalf of immediate ratification.

## FORMER CHANCELLOR CALLED AS WITNESS

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—(By The Associated Press).—The former German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was a witness today before the subcommittee of the National Assembly investigating what had been the possibilities of peace-making during the course of the war. He was asked several searching questions by the committee.

The committee requested an answer from Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who was Chancellor when the war began and held office until July 14, 1917, to the following three questions:

First—Why did the Central Powers make their peace offer on December 12, 1918, when action by President Wilson for peace had been suggested by Germany and a certain prospect of such action was held out at the latest, for the end of December?

Second—Why were concrete peace conditions not communicated to President Wilson?

Third—Why, instead of pursuing the idea of action toward peace by President Wilson, did Germany resort to ruthless submarine warfare if she knew it would lead to war with the United States?

## ANGLO-AMERICANS FOR LAW AND ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Resolutions adopted by the Anglo-American Association of Massachusetts, composed of former British subjects who have become Massachusetts citizens, urge the reelection of Calvin Coolidge as Governor of this State, pledge to him the support of the organization, and announce the determination to interest others in support of his campaign.

The members of the association declare that the United States has now reached a momentous period in history, and that the great issue of the present campaign is the question whether law and order and a government of all the people shall prevail over the mob and rule by a single class. It is declared that treason must be made odious.

The effort of a "public opinion" committee in this State to legalize the manufacture of beer containing 4 per cent alcohol is stigmatized by the association as the work of the brewers who spent millions in financing the German-American Alliance, and every loyal British-American is urged to vote against any such proposal to nullify prohibition.

Governor Coolidge is declared to be a safe and sane executive. The association pledges to support him.

clation pleads its freedom from any racial or other bias in endorsing his candidacy, even though British-Americans represent the largest element of foreign birth in this State and are a substantial factor in the country as a whole. The interests of the British-American group, it is declared, are identical with those of the highest type of Americanism.

## JAPANESE EMPEROR RATIFIES TREATY

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday).—The Emperor today ratified the Versailles Peace Treaty.

Four of the allied and associated powers have now ratified the Treaty of Peace with Germany. Therefore, although it has been held that in Italy the royal confirmation still must have the approval of Parliament, nevertheless acceptance of the Treaty by three of the allied and associated powers and Germany makes it effective, according to its terms, upon those nations. Ratification in Japan was by imperial action and does not require the consent of Parliament.

## Two Notes From German Delegation

PARIS, France (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, has sent two notes to Paul Dautast, secretary of the Peace Conference. The first asks that the Allies hasten the departure of the commission charged with the supervision of the evacuation of the Baltic provinces. The second asks that a date be fixed for a meeting at Berlin before the Treaty is in force, for the purpose of reaching an agreement regarding procedure in the German evacuation of Upper Silesia and to arrange measures to preserve order until the Inter-Allied Commission takes over the functions of administration.

## Belgian Negotiations to Be Reopened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The negotiations in Paris for the revision of the treaties of 1839 which were interrupted by the departure of the Belgian delegates for Brussels, will be reopened at the beginning of next week.

## EFFECT OF REMOVING CONTROL IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, speaking before the Imperial Commercial Association today, said that if Great Britain wished the export trade of the country to flourish, the government must get rid of the control and replace the word "control" with the word "assist."

It was impossible to reverse the whole policy of control suddenly, without feeling the effects, he went on. There was a world shortage of meat and sugar, and if the control were removed there would be wild speculation and disastrous results. If the control were removed from sugar, meat, and flour, he asserted, it would mean an increase of 4s. to 5s. weekly in the cost of living, and if the control were removed from coal it would mean an increase of 6s.

Sir Auckland doubted if the United States could successfully compete with the European markets, if the markets of Great Britain produced as much as it was possible to produce, but Britain was not availing herself of all her opportunities.

## REVIEW OF GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—The National Assembly today passed the third reading of the budget, notwithstanding the vote of the two parties of the Right and the Independents, and then adjourned until November 20.

Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, reviewing the financial situation, said that new taxes were expected to yield 9,000,000,000 marks. As the interest on the national debt would be 8,817,000,000 marks, Mr. Erzberger said his estimate of the revenue of 1919 had previously been fully covered. He added that the national debt amounted to 204,000,000,000 marks and by the end of March, 1920, it probably would aggregate 212,812,000,000 marks.

## KOREAN RED CROSS LEAVES JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Koreans have withdrawn from the Japanese Red Cross Society, declaring it a "moral failure." The Commission for the Republic of Korea yesterday gave out a statement on the subject in which it was said:

"We, the legally elected representatives of the members of the Red Cross Society of Korea, hereby declare that we have this day reconstituted the Korean National Red Cross Society, and we further declare that henceforth the agreement of amalgamation of the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies is null and void, and all relations hitherto existing between the two bodies are hereby dissolved.

"The Japanese Red Cross Society has enrolled the Korean members by force and compelled contributions from them by threats of violence. The Japanese Red Cross Society has failed to perform its fundamental duties to the Korean people."

## NEW BOSTON POLICE FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcement was made yesterday that 1200 recruits had passed examinations for the new Boston police force. These men are being added to the force on active duty.

## ROYALTY'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT

Belgian King, Queen, and Crown Prince Bid Farewell to Mr. Wilson in Call at White House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and the Crown Prince of the Belgians left Washington on Thursday night for Norfolk, Virginia, where they boarded the steamship George Washington for the return voyage to Europe after a visit of four weeks in the United States. The final event of the visit in Washington was a dinner in their honor given by the Ambassador of Belgium.

As had been expected, President Wilson received the royal visitors at the White House on Thursday afternoon while they were the guests of Mrs. Wilson at tea. King Albert went to the President's room first and chatted with him for 10 minutes or longer, and the President then expressed a desire to greet the Queen. Mrs. Wilson escorted her to see the President, and a few moments later Crown Prince Leopold was invited to his room.

"I hope, Mr. President," King Albert was quoted as saying, "that your ideas and ideals will be realized, and I believe they will be realized. I am for them, and I am for the League of Nations. President Wilson asked the King about conditions in Europe, and especially about Lloyd George and Georges Clemenceau, Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France. The President presented the King with an autographed set of his "History of the American People," for which the King expressed keen appreciation.

Taking the Crown Prince's hand, President Wilson looked him over critically and said that his father, King Albert, was every inch a man and he hoped the Crown Prince would "grow up" to be worthy of him. The President had not met the Crown Prince in Europe, and therefore was specially interested in seeing him here. The King was not present at this interview.

Each of the visitors, upon saying farewell to the President gave expression to the most affectionate sentiments toward him. The people of Belgium, King Albert said, would be rejoiced at his report that the President is getting back to normal activities. Queen Elizabeth told the President she had not seen all that she wanted to see, but would "see the other things when we come back to the United States." King Albert commented that there had been a wonderful development in the United States since his first visit here 21 years ago.

## Message From Council of Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, representing 31 Protestant denominations and 19,000,000 members, sent a farewell letter to Albert and Elizabeth, King and Queen of the Belgians, on the eve of their departure from the United States yesterday. In recognition of the work done in relief and reconstruction among Protestant churches in Belgium, the Belgian government has decorated two of the council's secretaries. The letter voiced the council's appreciation of their Majesties' visit here. Their presence in the United States, it continued, has inspired Americans anew with ideals of patriotism, courage and freedom, and has knit the two countries more closely together. Through them the council wished to express the gratitude of Americans for the bravery of Belgian soldiers.

## CREDITS SOUGHT BY JUGO-SLAVIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. Slavko Grouitch, Minister of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, explained yesterday the purpose of the special financial mission soon to visit the United States.

"Not only is it necessary for us to seek in America the opportunity to purchase articles sorely needed by the government," said Dr. Grouitch, "but also to arrive at some arrangement whereby the American market may be made available to private enterprise in Jugo-Slavia for the replenishment of its stock. Therefore the first consideration must be to obtain credits in the United States to cover a period of years in order to offset the drawbacks of the present rates of exchange. Jugo-Slavia is one of the few nations of the world that produces more food than is necessary for its own consumption, and it is also very rich in undeveloped natural wealth. There are many things which can be exported and for which a market is to be sought in the United States, but before an export trade can be developed, we must have transportation equipment of every sort, most of all rails, locomotives, railway cars, and telegraph and telephone material."

## MICHIGAN TEACHERS URGE HIGHER WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Michigan.—A minimum wage scale of \$100 a month for all Michigan teachers was urged in a resolution adopted by the State Teachers Association. Speakers said the Nation's educational problems could be solved only when high enough salaries were paid to keep the finest grade men and women in the profession.

George D. Strayer, professor of educational administration in Columbia University, dealt with increased salaries and with the necessity of a department of education, with a secretary in the Cabinet. He told his audience of 7000 teachers that, with these two things accomplished, the school

problems of the Nation would be near solution.

Hugh S. Magill, field secretary of the National Education Association said: "Widespread illiteracy in the United States will mean the ultimate downfall of democracy unless the government is willing to spend the money necessary to create equality of opportunity. The great power behind the radical element in this country is ignorance."

## ITALIAN FIUME URGED BY PREMIER

ROME, Italy (Friday).—In the midst of the parliamentary election campaign, Francesco Nitti, the Italian Premier, has come out boldly in a letter to his constituents for an Italian Fiume. He asserts that the town on the Adriatic which has been seized and is being held by Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio must not be abandoned to an uncertain fate, and declares that the Italian Government, having reaffirmed the "Italianity of Fiume, is employing every means to defend it against all attacks."

Great faith is placed by Mr. Nitti in the League of Nations, but he declares that in order that it may be successful Italy should not have her honor irreparably wounded by being asked to cede the disputed territory on the Adriatic.

"All, including the opposition," Mr. Nitti continues, "have declared themselves against the annexation of Fiume, so that nobody could act differently from the government, which has given proof in the entire affair of patriotic tolerance together with energetic resistance in support of Italy's claims."

"It is deplorable that our allies do not realize the question of Fiume has no economic value for Italy, but a moral value, being a question of national dignity and sentiment."

"Opposition from friendly nations will mean the creation of an intolerable internal situation for Italy and so an uneasy international situation, the effects of which might be most serious."

## REVISION OF FRENCH CUSTOMS ADVOCATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture is making every effort to effect the revision of the fiscal policy adopted by France to keep out of the country foreign machinery. Material is urgently needed for the reestablishment of industry, and the restoration of trade.

The committee has declared as its opinion, first, that the French Government should proceed without delay to the revision of the customs tariffs, with a view to changing the economic conditions in France, and secondly, that a commercial convention between France and the United States should be signed at an early date. The committee demands that an end should promptly be put to the present situation in virtue of which the greater part of American products alone are required to pay high duties, while the products of neutral countries benefit by the minimum tariff. In this connection the committee has framed a list of French products which might be advantageously favored by United States import duties as against similar German products and a reciprocal list of American products which may be imported into France at preferential tariff rates over similar German products.

## FOUR GERMANS TO ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—Word has been received that four Germans and three Austrians are scheduled to arrive in England next week as delegates to an international conference on economic and financial matters with the intention of pleading for modification of certain treaty conditions. So far as known, the Germans and Austrians will be the first enemy subjects to reach England since the war.

All of the former enemy subjects are economists of world-wide reputation. They include Karl Kautsky, Franz Oppenheimer, Professor Brenzinger, Dr. Gutman, Dr. Karl Schlegel, Frederick Hirtz, and Dr. Moritz Bonn. The conference at which they will meet is being held under the auspices of the "Fight the Famine" Council, and Lord Parmoor is to be its chairman. He has declared the conference will discuss the economic and financial conditions of the world in general and of Europe in particular. The sessions will be private and will be attended by from 150 to 200 delegates, he says.

## ARMOUR & CO. FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Armour & Co., Chicago packers, were fined \$1100 in the Milwaukee District Court yesterday, when the company pleaded on 29 counts, to keeping 160,000 pounds of meat in cold storage for more than a year without obtaining a permit from the Health Department. One count was dismissed.

**WILDEY SAVINGS BANK**  
52 Boylston St., Boston  
Money deposited on or before  
**NOV. 15**  
Will draw interest from that date.  
SEND FOR "Banking by Mail."

## OPEN DOOR INTO RUSSIA FOR ALLIES

Tiny Republic of Esthonia as Seen by President of Boston University—Its Struggles With Germans and Bolsheviki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Democracy has gained ground in Europe as a result of the war, according to Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, who has just returned home after spending several months in Germany and other countries. In an interview Dr. Murlin told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor particularly of his experiences in Esthonia and what he learned of conditions in that new republic following the Bolshevik occupation.

"You ask me as to the political effect of the war. Plainly it makes for democracy," he said, "kings and princes have had their fall. Only one went to Holland; nearly all the others went to Switzerland, which doesn't particularly enjoy being made the dumping ground for deposed kings, lords, dukes and barons. They demand much space and service from the great hotels, and are not very good pay."

"The Scandinavian countries, like England, are constitutional monarchies, but I know of no country more democratic than they. They have this form of government by their own election, and even choose their own kings. These kings have devoted themselves with rare tact and good sense to the welfare of their people.

"Finland has become a republic, modeled in many respects after the United States. Our youngest—also our tiniest—sister republic is Esthonia, modeled largely after Switzerland. We ought to know more of this young sister of ours. Its capital, Reval, is one of the most interesting towns in Europe. Its narrow streets, red-tiled roofs, noble churches, tall, slender spires, low ceilings and lean-to gables, fresh green parks beset with gay flowers, its thriving new business houses and residences, all indicate an indomitable spirit."

Robbed by the Germans  
"These people, pastoral by preference, were dispossessed of most of their land by German barons a few hundred years ago, and as opportunity offered, these barons took advantage of every misfortune of their unsophisticated neighbors of the native race, and bought up most of the land remaining in their possession after that first cruel invasion of robbery and confiscation. The peasants were reduced to a state of practical slavery, working for a German lord and tilling for the profit of his lordship the soil which formerly they held as their own homes."

"Then came the Russian conqueror and little Esthonia became a part of this monstrous empire. Certain rights of nationality, language and personal freedom and initiative were reserved for the natives—but what was a covenant but a scrap of paper? The German barons in Esthonia were friends at court—in their own interests, however; and what the Russian court alone could not have devised for the suppression of the Esthonian spirit, the German barons supplied; so that between them, and working together, they succeeded in all but a final accomplishment of their cruel purpose. Outwardly, they had succeeded; in government, education, language, religion, commerce, possession of land, and all social and economic conditions, these foreign interlopers and robbers had accomplished their ends. But they could not strangle or destroy the Esthonian spirit."

"Then came the war. True to her methods, Russia loaded this little province with heavy burdens, but permitted her to have little or no part in the advantages that might come—seeing to it that her national spirit was thoroughly suppressed. When the Russian Army began to disband the Esthonian soldiers were not permitted to return home to resist the invasion of the Germans; and the Best-Litovsk Treaty handed over this, with all the other Baltic provinces, to the insatiable, land-hungry Germans."

Prey of the Bolsheviki  
"During the German occupation the Esthonians resisted by every possible means the coercion, oppression, and cajolery of the Prussians to gain permanent hold upon this fair province. When the success of the allied arms compelled the Germans to end their occupation, they took with them all they could—cattle, hogs, food, railroad cars and rolling stock—indeed, everything of value they could move was taken, leaving the country stripped bare. While lying thus, stripped, without food, clothing, or an army or ammunition, the Province became

the prey of the Bolsheviki whose rule was indescribably worse than that of the Russians or Germans.

"If the Allies could only see that here, and in Finland, they have an open door into Russia, and that by sending them food, clothing, ammunition, they are creating buffer states against Bolshevism and giving aid to those who have driven this menacing creature back from their midst, and, in this measure, back from Europe."

President and Mrs. Murlin were absent four months. They had been appointed members of the commission to study conditions in Scandinavia, Finland, and Russia and to suggest what should be the social, educational, and religious program of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in view of the changes brought about by the war. It will be recalled that this church has raised a century thank offering fund of \$150,000,000, to be used in the work of the church. The board had appointed a commission on Conservation and Reconstruction service in Europe. President Murlin is a member of this committee which is having a meeting in New York, and to which he is making his report.

## "HEALTH" FILMS AT SPECIAL SHOWS ONLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
BOISE, Idaho.—Pictures portraying vice and disease were voted out of regular motion-picture programs in Idaho at the convention of the Idaho Theater Managers Association. B. W. Bickert, president of the association, said that pictures fostered by hygienic societies or branches of the federal and state governments and having "health education" as an aim would not be shown in the regular programs at the motion-picture shows, but that managers would donate their theaters and an operator on mornings when such pictures could be run on request. He said that it was the consensus of opinion of the motion-picture men that audiences should not be compelled to see these pictures, having come to the theater to see a regular program, and that motion-picture enthusiasts were disgusted with them.

## HEATED CONTROVERSY IN PRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—A regular battle of journalists has begun in the Paris papers in view of the forthcoming elections. The Royalist journalist, Léon Daudet, who during the war was a vigorous denouncer of traitors and German spies, and Gustave Téry, a Republican opponent, are engaged in a most bitter press campaign. The voters in the Latin quarter are looking forward with amused interest to the most heated electoral campaign since the time of General Boulanger.

## Mr. Clemenceau's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—Mr. Clemenceau will leave Paris on Monday night for Strasbourg, where he will deliver a speech at the opening of the electoral campaign on November 4. He will be accompanied by three of his colleagues, Mr. Leygues, Mr. Pichon and Mr. Ignace.

## ACQUITTAL IN MILK CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Acquittal of the eight officials of the Illinois Milk Producers Association charged with a conspiracy to fix prices was an approval of the right of the farmers to organize and deal collectively, as they have been doing in the case of the association, declared Charles H. Potter, president of the organization, here yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Drink  
**PUREOXIA**  
GINGER ALE

instead of more expensive beverages.

"Good All Ways"

Also try our Orange Crush

Quarts, Pints and  
Splits

**GINGER ALE**

## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
WEEKS ONLY MON. NOV. 3  
**SOTHERN—MARLOWE**  
First week: Mon., Tues., Wed. nights, Tues. mat., Thurs. and Fri. nights, Fri. mat., Sat. mat., Sat. night.  
Second week: Mon., Tues. evens, Sat. mat., Sat. night, Sun. mat., Sun. night.  
Third week: Thurs., Fri. nights, Twelfth Night.

## THEATRICAL

**AMERICAN SINGERS OPERA CO.**  
This week: Sat. mat. THE GEISHA.  
Tues., Wed. and Thurs. nights FAULT.  
Fri. and Sat. nights DOUBLE BILL.  
MAID MISTRESS and PINAFLORE  
**PARK THEATRE**, Columbus Circle  
Matinee Saturday Only

**Happy Days**  
THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW!  
HAPPY PRICES. Seats 8 weeks ahead.

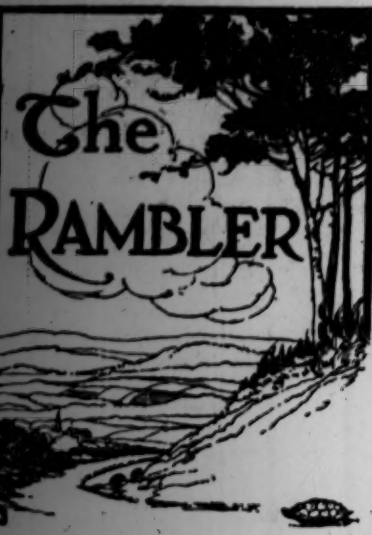
No Style Has a Monopoly Now!

You are just as much in Style with one of our loose, unimpeding Motoring Coats as you are in our conservative velvet collared Chesterfield—but if you want to own both, it's quite another matter. The point is you can't be mistaken by taking either or both.

Traveling, Motoring and Utility Overcoats of our own make.  
\$55 to \$90.  
Ready-to-wear

**Scott & Company**  
340 Washington St., Boston





### How Philip Came to Reign

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Every light in the town was ablaze. Flares flew gallantly from all the windows, or, strung in rows, crossed and recrossed the street in a perfect storm of bunting. The people in all the grandeur of their best clothes were in the road and wending their way to the Town Hall. The Town Hall, their own Town Hall, for which they had waited so long, and willingly sacrificed so much, was to be opened. Small, but perfect in every particular, it stood majestically on a small rise or eminence in the exact center of the town. In this way its rows of Grecian columns, wide-bespreading steps, and high roof might be seen from every part of the street. Any person driving that evening through the usually serene little town must have noticed something in the air, an atmosphere of exuberant happiness, or perhaps a sense of content, the complete satisfaction that accompanies the triumphant close to a period of grave endeavor. At every stage, the erection of this hall had been marked with marvelous unanimity. The color of the brick, the quality of the stone, the very slate used for the roof had met with earnest and immediate approval. Indeed the unity which prevailed over the planning, selecting, and building of this hall had so drawn the town people together that their concurrence had become a byword in the neighborhood. As united as the Kellarians was a common saying when anyone desired to express a sense of wonderful harmony.

The evening was fine. With the sun setting in a sea of golden light, and the moon, at the full, just mounting to the topmost vault of the sky, the Town Hall, it was evident, was to keep its splendid record to the end. Such glorious weather as had attended the mixing of its plaster, the placing of its bricks, the raising of its pillars, seemed about to crown it with supreme honor, as was befitting, on the evening of its triumph.

The audience, friendly and eager, were in their places awaiting the speakers full half an hour before the appointed time. A hush of expectancy prevailed. This was broken suddenly by the sound of an approaching car. Every one turned to look, and every one to listen. No guests were expected, for the few favored individuals who had been invited were already safely ensconced among the town folk. The door of the hall stood open, and from without a man's voice, raised in protest, was easily heard. The garage was closed, suppose he needed gasoline? The inn, suppose he needed food? The store, suppose he needed to make a purchase? Why, in heaven's name, were the people of Kellar neglecting their business in this absurd way? An usher stepped forth.

"Our Town Hall," he told him proudly, "is to be dedicated."

The stranger would not listen to reason. Another usher stepped out. He was more conciliatory. "Our folk," he told him, "are a bit proud this evening. Kellar has got its Town Hall."

The stranger was slightly mollified. He unbent. He became gracious. He would waive the opening of the inn and the shop, and perhaps, after all, he had enough of gasoline to take him to the city. Just then, however, the speakers appeared upon the platform. A storm of clapping drowned his voice. The ushers without more ado led to their seats. The clapping waxed powerful, it rose to a hurricane and continued unabated. The Kellarians had reached the summit of their delight, and the stranger was forgotten.

Something in the curious Kellarians had excited his interest. He noted a vacant chair. With an hour to spare what could he do better than remain? He might even participate in this great spirit of rejoicing. Before seating himself, however, he descended the steps, and from the capacious back of his car extracted a large, flat, canvas-covered package, carefully crated. With this in his arms he regained the precincts of the Town Hall and, placing it unnoticed against the wall, slid uninvited into the vacant place.

The excitement within the meeting increased, and as each well-known citizen rose to receive a share of praise, the rafters, again and again, were made to ring to the sound of cheers. No one dreamed of bringing the affair to a close. Even the stranger was borne along by the spirit of the occasion. He forgot the ten o'clock, the eleven o'clock, the twelve o'clock passed unheeded. The clock struck eleven, it pointed to midnight, while the people, all oblivious, lingered on. At length the chairman rose to his feet. "Friends," he said, "it is close upon midnight. Shall we adjourn and meet again at seven o'clock tomorrow evening?" The proposal met with a shout of approval, and without further delay the audience streamed out into the night.

All, except the stranger. All un-noticed he waited on the steps. The strong would soon be gone, he would return, possess himself of his package, and depart. Suddenly, however, and

as if by magic, he was alone. The lights were out, the doors were closed, the people had vanished. He knocked, but no one answered. He knocked again. His package was inside. "The Velasquez," he said, "the Velasquez. It is late, and yet I cannot leave it. He cast about to find escape from this dilemma. He explored the outside of the hall. Carefully he tried each door and window. All were impenetrably sealed. He drove down the long street. Every house was shut and darkened. The lights in the garage were out. He must wait. There was nothing else to do. He paced the gravel, or strode under the portico of the building.

"Philip, my friend," he said, "of all the tricks you've ever played me on our travels, this is the meanest—and yet—it is all worth while—almost worth while to witness such a dream of perfect amity. The very crown and climax of successful brotherhood! Where else in all the round world could one find a commonwealth that might compare with this?" Then, stretching out his arms toward the sky, and as if his problem had been solved by a sudden, an opportune decision, went on— "Yes, yes, why not? Why not? What a people to reign over! Yes, why not? He shall remain. A shack in the woods—or kingdom among men? Philip shall govern here—reign in Utopia. Why not? Why not?"

With the earliest morning light the stranger drove away. When the first Kellarian came to gaze upon the pillars of his new Town Hall, what was this legend that he found? It was pinned upon the door, and written plain:

"Friends! Kellarians! In memory of the happiest evening of my life, and in token of your inviolable unity, I leave with you my only possession, my great possession. It is a King. Learn from it Kingship. It is perfect. Learn from it art. Consider him, Velasquez—who painted it, Velasquez the master, Velasquez the painter of Kings."

And the Kellarians wondered greatly, for no one could by any effort of memory recall the presence of the stranger.

Years after, the same man passed that way again. He came to the city near by. "Kellar?" he asked. "Is Kellar not south from here, toward the lake?"

"Kellar? Kellar?" was the reply. "There's no Kellar hereabouts, no, sir."

"Not Kellar," he said, nonplussed, "not Kellar on the lake, about five miles south."

"No, sir! There's Velasquez. That's the place on the lake down the State Road. Where the picture gallery is, sir. Folks passing by this way always go to visit it, sir. They say the Velasquezans are mad," he added. "They buy pictures! Mad as a Velasquezan! That's a saying in these parts!"

### LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 974)

#### Maine's 3-Per-Cent Law

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Just before July 1, I read two articles in your papers concerning Maine. One said that a new law would banish all near-beers. The other mentioned one-half of 1 per centum as the law especially to cooperate with the government. Over a week ago I was visiting in Maine and found 2.75 per cent beer displayed here. On asking about the legality I was told by the high sheriff that 3 per cent was still the law and that nothing could stop the sale until the federal law, or a law of the State alone, was passed.

This places Portland in a position like the New Jersey cities, Milwaukee, Boston and New York. In her case she affords protection to what the others "take chances" on. Her 3 per cent law must have been passed by her law evaders when they had their control in the State, county or city. The law, after being constitutional for 35 years, has no enforcement measure backing it thoroughly, and thus making it an importance to the people as in the case of Kansas.

Illinois, through her law, is showing what should be done and included within a law. Her limit is one-half per cent. Maine's is closer to Rhode Island's than any.

If you do not recall the articles, you might for many a one's information look into the matter and see how 3 per cent ever came to be adopted in Maine. That permits 2.75 per cent to go through New Hampshire and find a resting place in Maine. Most of this which was displayed was made in Lowell, Massachusetts.

I appreciate your articles on prohibition.

(Signed) J. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Chicago, Illinois, October 8, 1919.

Note—The Boston office of the Anti-Saloon League of America says that Maine never has defined the alcoholic content of intoxicating beverages. Its prohibitory law describes "wine, ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer and all other malt liquors" as intoxicating. It was inevitable that a definition of strong beer should be sought in the courts and it is upon a somewhat hazy decision of the courts of Maine that beer with an alcoholic content of less than 3 per cent has been sold. This decision practically places the responsibility of proving beer of less than 3 per cent is intoxicating upon the prosecution in any cases involving charges of illegal liquor selling. The Maine Legislature recently passed a law which practically makes the federal standard the standard of the State, so that with the inauguration of the federal enforcement code the latter part of this month the one-half of 1 per cent standard of the federal government will be accepted by Maine as its standard.—The Editor.

### A WORLD DIARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was in the great Château de Versailles, late one July night, that the Duc de Liancourt burst into the royal apartments with his "Job's new" of the Bastille. Then it was that Louis, the Lock-mender, gravely suggested, "Mais, c'est une révolte! But that is a revolt!" To which the Duke gravely replied, "Sire, it is no revolt, it is a revolution." The scene must have been present to the mind of many a man in a palace, during the dark days of Armageddon; but it must have been something new for it to come to that of the head of a republican state, as it must have to Mr. Wilson quite frequently during the last week.

#### The Melting Pot

The "great experiment," as Lenin might call it, of the melting pot is now being tested. Will the Cretes and Arabians, the Elamites and dwellers in Mesopotamia, learn to talk one language, the language of Americanism, or are they going to attempt to perpetuate the confusion of tongues? Mr. Wilson, like every seriously thinking citizen, sees that the people of the great Republic are entering the Valley of Decision, and has sounded a vibrant note of warning on the Presidential horn. Into the rights and wrongs of the miners' disputes, the President does not enter. But he clearly sees the froth of the revolutionary waves breaking over the rocks ahead of the ship of state, when to the breakdown of the Industrial Conference is added the failure of the colliery negotiations, and when it is threatened that the other 113 unions, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, will make the miners' quarrel their own, whilst an invitation is given to the unions north of the St. Lawrence to "come over and help us." So, in no uncertain tones, the President protests against the hurrying of the revolutionary feet into the market



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

President Wilson

place, where the polling booth already stands, in which every citizen may cast his vote.

#### A Labor Government

Meantime across the water the possibility of peaceful revolution by a Labor government is being discussed quite seriously. Sir Henry Lucy, in the columns of this paper, insists that the only question which anyone raises today is as to how soon the change may be expected. There are those who maintain that the next government will bear witness to the revolution; there are those who think it is still some distance off. The cynic amidst the conservatives openly proclaims his opinion that the way to choke the revolutionary python is to gorge him. He would hasten by every manner of means the advent of the Labor ministry, convinced that Labor is still absolutely inadequate to the task, and then he would sit down in peace, and await the inevitable fiasco. It would certainly be a heroic remedy, but from his own point of view it might prove an expensive one. Labor is, so to speak, geared up to the policy of a levy on capital, and the levy might be levied before the fiasco fructified. Even conservative Chancellors of the Exchequer have played with the theory of the levy when they have faced the Nation's war debt, so that the idea is gradually losing its revolutionary aspect; whilst, however, Mr. Bonar Law or Mr. McKenna might deal gently with the Fortunatus pocket, Mr. Clynes or Mr. Thomas would unquestionably dip much deeper. Labor, indeed, in its more conservative temper, is credited with fixing the maximum of the earthly possessions of a British subject in the United Kingdom at £100,000. Years ago John Burns, leader of dockers' strikes and waver of the red flag, declared that no man was worth more than £500 a year, which capitalized at twenty-five years purchase would amount only to £12,500. But that was before the era of munition factory wages, when the "Earthly Paradise" of the British laborer was expressed in the four eights.

"Eight hours work, Eight hours play, Eight hours sleep, And eight bob a day."

#### L. G.

As it is Mr. Lloyd George, in the garb of the political conjurer, is engaged in throwing the controversial eggs into the air, and catching them with remarkable agility. One of them, marked "alien," fell on the floor of the House, the other evening, and was cracked, but that was owing rather to carelessness than clumsiness. At present the Prime Minister has not got a particularly good press, and that, of course, is a serious consideration; but, as "The Star" so truly says, the corner stone of his success lies in his comprehension and adoption of the word

"Cheerio!" Now "Cheerio" is a slang word which sums up, rather inanely, the Browning gospel of "all's well with the world," but as a doctrine it necessarily depends for its justification on the ability of the prestidigitator to convince mankind of the fact. Up to now the Prime Minister has been most successful in catching the eggs, but, as has been said, he slipped the other night, and the press somewhat gleefully recorded the fact. The heavy guns of the "Thunderer" do not at any time account for much damage; it is the light fire of the "Evenings" and "Weeklies" that is disconcerting. There is much danger in laughter as well as much salvation.

#### The Caillaux Case

This ability to see the humorous side of things has saved many a des-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter

perate political situation. It is even now tempering the political wind in France. The discovery of the Kiderlen-Waechter correspondence with his "angel," which would seem to compromise even more deeply the ex-premier Joseph Caillaux, is relieved by the fact that the then German Foreign Secretary indulged himself in a cipher of the most transparent description, under cover of which he revealed to the "angel" all the schemes of mice and men known in Welt-Politik. Thus the Kaiser is always "la fourrure," though why "the fur" history, in the shape of the correspondence, does not relate. The all powerful Austrian minister, who started Jack and Jill, in the persons of Count Berchtold and Count Tisza, rolling down hill into the ultimatum of 1914, is hardly disguised at all as "Aeh." On the other hand, there is more subtlety in the baptism of the tall and lean von Bethmann-Hollweg as "la petite bête."

"Le beau" for von Schoen. So Paris has been laughing as it opened its Eclair, even if its pages have contained disclosures, superficially at least, very compromising to the prisoner awaiting his trial before the Senate. For the revelations, if they are true, prove that the Premier was carrying on surreptitious negotiations with the Wilhelmstrasse all unknown to his own Cabinet, and even to "la petite bête." It all came out because "le beau" used an old cipher, the key to which the French secret service had stolen, whereupon tableau! and a very big quatre d'heure for the Premier; but no one expected to see all the details set forth, in a Paris newspaper, just to use von Kiderlen-Waechter's own simile, "like a novel," in the shape of letters between an amorous foreign secretary and "son ange."

#### The Head and the Tail

At the same time there is little or no cause for laughter to be found in the economic conditions prevailing anywhere today. More and more it is becoming apparent that what is agitating the world is not so much a struggle between Capital and Labor, as between the head and tail of the Labor movement. The tail, indeed, has developed a fork, and the two points of the fork are opposing each other with considerable violence. This is particularly visible in the struggle for power between Mr. Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor, and certain other union leaders. The struggle is going to make it clear whether Mr. Gompers can maintain his place at the head of the army, without sacrificing his conservatism, or whether, like the Duke of Plaza Toro, he is destined to become a leader in the rear. In other words the radical element in the movement is determined that if he continues to lead, it shall be because he has substituted all its advanced doctrines for his own "timid conservatism." That is the problem which is facing the Labor leader everywhere. The moderate prong of the fork is in conflict with the radical, as to whether the head is to direct the right prong or the left prong direct the head. And of late there have been indications that the left was winning.

#### The Last of the Barrels

In the midst of these wars and rumors of wars it is well to realize that the number of weeks which separates wartime from national prohibition is narrowing steadily. If the Labor dispute should ever ripen into anything stronger, authority everywhere will be glad that the issue is to be decided in a dry country. The wet Christmas aimed at by the liquor interests would be little better than a debauch timed to coincide with one of the great religious festivals of the year. So far Congress has stood between the Nation and the scandal, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no means will be found of turning the flank of Congress by any devious political or legal strategy. There are those, it is true, who think that such a debauch is just the final object lesson requisite to discredit the drink champions, but it would seem as if a less heroic remedy might meet the case.

### THE RACIAL POINT OF VIEW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"How about it?" asked the woman writer of the painter, who, a fistful of brushes in his left hand, and a palette-knife point downward between the little finger and edge of the right, dexterously held away from the sheet of paper, scanned the paragraph fresh from the typewriter, handed up for his entertainment.

It was a well-built paragraph enough. To the masculine mind, however, its thought and point were good enough to stand alone in short words and a simple statement. In place of the fantastic though undeniably clever inversion of meanings contained in its phrasing, the reader said as much, with bald simplicity of statement. To this the writer rejoined:

"Well, somebody enjoys that manner of writing, and just that somebody's likely to read it."

"That sort of thing," agreed the artist, uncompromising as the smear of neutral blue he had wiped off the knife on the near canvas three minutes before, "is entertaining to minds of a certain type, delighting in mental athletics."

"You enjoy fencing," countered the woman writer; "and one would rather fence with words than anything else."

"Certainly," the painter agreed once more. "The difference is that in fencing you can feel—the sentiment du fer—or see what your opponent means to do, and if you are quick enough, counterplay to forestall him. In dialectics of that sort, you have to guess at his meaning, and it isn't always a good guess."

"Good thing—keeps you alive. The further away we get from the obvious and material, the higher up we go mentally."

#### Logic and the Obvious

"That implies, or seems to, that logic and the obvious are the same thing. They are not. Logic is a much more subtle thing than that."

"A plain statement of the obvious is not, of course, a logical one." The writer gave ground like an accomplished foil player, and from the fall back lunged in pretty swiftly. "What to you might be an obscure method of making a point, to the intellectually keen might be but a joyful play in carrying on the argument."

"That is admitted," parried and riposted the painter; "but I have yet to be convinced that obscurity of expression is an equivalent of either wit or wisdom, or that clear statement diminishes either."

"It does not, but variety of statement—the higher and more spiritual statement—is more enjoyable than the simple narration of the material fact. There were other disciples besides Thomas."

The painter thought it time to develop the main assault: "All that is by the way. I'm asserting that to talk without clear connection, between proposition and rejoinder, while it gives the talkers the pleasure of hearing their own voices, and the writer of such matter a pleasure in his own dexterity in making obscure to others things perfectly plain to himself, is not of itself a proof either of mental elevation or of anything being said worth recording."

"The Nazarene talking in parables," reminded the writer; "and the wise understood."

"Sure; but there's a difference between a story with a point for the wise and clever, apparently disconnected chatter that merely confuses the simple."

"Simple! That's a good old English word—it means a fool; and the Scriptures say that the wise man knoweth himself to be a fool. But to return: what you term disconnected may be

the clearest of statement to a quick thinker, all parts taken together. If there is anything that is tiresome, it is the obvious talker. He is literally a bore, punching holes in the mental atmosphere and filling them with nothing. He is off the other end of the same piece with the professionally intellectual writer or talker—those who produce endless disquisitions upon intellectual voids, filled with intellectual nothingness of graceful words."

This was a parade in octave with a vengeance. It was hardly concluded before the painter tried a point in high dudgeon: "There you are: off the track again. I'm not pleading for the obvious talker, any more than for the word-milliner. I abhor him and all word-milliners as much as any man may. I am opposing the trick of purposely making prettily obscure things that can as well be said in plain words, under the delusion that obscurity is a mark of intellectual election."

"What may be obscure to one is likely to be plain as day to another."

"Of course, if his mental processes happen to parallel or dovetail with those of the original speaker or writer. But it's a matter of record that Ruskin and Whistler—the painter, of course, quoted—'modern instances' from his own craft—both clear and swift thinkers, failed to see eye to eye, and things elementally simple to them would have been as elementally incomprehensible to Benjamin Franklin, who was also reckoned one of the wise ones."

"I've not understood it to be a question of seeing eye to eye," remarked the writer, "so much as diversity in modes of expression."

"There's no reconciliation possible," conclusively declared the painter, "between those who love tricky talk based on the involution of meanings and semi-humorous distortion of words, and those who prefer a 'plain unvarnished tale.' The points of view are too different."

"It isn't because I can't talk or write seriously," declared the writer, in final parry and riposte; "for I can; but I love to play with words. I don't want to eat roast beef all the time."

"Nor do I. I love a tart as well as any man. But I want it presented to me as a tart, with its lacings of pastry across the top, the jam, powdered sugar and all!"

The writer laughed, and laughing, took the final point, a light-handed carte: "That's so awfully manlike, and English. Being both Celt and woman, I like mine to be a surprise!"

#### CLASSIFICATION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

From Mrs. A. Burnett-Smith's "As Others See Her, an Englishwoman's Impressions of the American Woman in War Time," is taken the following bit of classification:

"You can always tell a southern woman by her walk and her soft voice and the poise of her head," they told me.

"But it was from the middle west came the neat bon mot:

"You can always tell a Boston woman—but you can't tell her much."

Drink  
**PUREOXIA**  
GINGER ALE  
with Grape Juice. Great!  
"Good All Ways"  
Also try our Lemon Crush  
Quarts, Pints and  
Splits  
**GINGER ALE**



Rich and Lee-à-ver

San Francisco  
Los Angeles  
Oakland  
Sacramento  
San Diego  
Palo Alto  
San Jose

**Bouvé-Sterling**  
SHOES for MEN  
Dependable Quality  
Economically Priced  
From \$11.50  
down to \$6.50,  
according to style  
and grade.

FOUR BOSTON STORES  
108 Summer Street 122 Washington Street 99 Washington Street  
13 Water Street (14 Spring Lane)

### TO LONDON ON A BICYCLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear old London! I wish you could see it turned out on bicycles! One day during the strike I had several appointments to keep in town, and since the trains were not running, and the busses were packed, I decided to go up by bicycle. It was a unique experience, and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. Going up, I didn't find it very crowded for it was fairly late in the morning, and the rush was over, but when I arrived at Knightsbridge, there was a great jam, as the road was up—very much up—and the traffic was all congested. Outside all the offices, or rather a great number of them, there were cars along the pavement. And inside all the offices I had to go to, bicycles were everywhere. At one place there seemed to be bicycles in most of the rooms. Everybody had turned up.

But it was coming home that was the most interesting. I started at 4.40 and the crowd had already begun to go home. It was just one steady stream of motors and bicycles, and every one was good-humored; there was a sort of feeling that the whole of London was determined to make the best of it, and each one was doing his bit; and there was the rationing which suddenly descended upon us in a night, as it were, but nobody seemed to mind—four years of war make one used to almost anything.

People with cars picked up people who hadn't cars and couldn't get busses, and took them all or part of their way.

It has been a great time, too, for aeroplanes. They are busy buzzing overhead as they used to be during the war. The idea that they are carrying passengers or Daily Mails, seems to make them more interesting, though they look just the same as they did before!

Keeps  
Your  
Stove  
Shining Bright

Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that stands up to the iron—that lasts four times as long as ordinary polish.

#### Black Silk Stove Polish

Is in a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best polish you ever used, your hardware or grocery dealer is authorized to refund your money.

There's "A Shine in Every Drop"

Get a Can TODAY

Charles R. Lynde  
Importer of  
CHINA and GLASS  
424 Boylston Street  
Boston

Golden Rule  
Pure Food Products  
Save the middlemen's profits on your food products and toilet necessities. Wholesale, pure, high quality products, shipped from our laboratories direct to you. Received 38 awards at Panama-Pacific Exposition. A postal will bring a salesman. The Citizens Wholesale Supply Co. Columbus, Ohio.

"Priscilla's Minuet"  
(Sweetened)  
Cocoa Chocolate

Is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. It is in 1 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery.

West of Mississippi River \$3.75 doz.  
East of Mississippi River \$3.25 doz.

W. M. FLANDERS CO.

Wholesale Distributors BOSTON, MASS.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers. Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada.

124 TREMONT ST.  
BOSTON  
BEACH 6000

Massachusetts Trust Co.  
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT  
Accounts opened by mail  
Last dividend declared at the rate of 4 1/2%

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS  
Safe Deposit Boxes Storage for Valuables  
228 HUNTINGTON AVE. BOSTON, MASS.

Central Cafeteria  
Home Cooking Quick Service

W. Genesee and Franklin Streets  
227 Washington Street  
BUFFALO, N. Y.



## LEADERS OF COAL STRIKE RESTRAINED

Federal Injunction Temporarily in Force Designed to Check Closing of the Mines—Labor Union Officers Voice Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As soon as the government obtained from the United States Court at Indianapolis yesterday morning an order temporarily restraining the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America from carrying on the strike of bituminous coal miners which became effective last night, the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the four brotherhoods of railroad employees recorded their disapproval of the government's policy, in conferences with A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States.

The use of the injunction was declared, in a statement issued by Samuel Gompers, president; Frank Morrison, secretary; and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, to be a mistake and ineffectual for accomplishing the purpose of the government.

The officers of the railroad brotherhoods concurred in the general sentiments of the statement, but the principal object of their conference with Mr. Palmer was to tender their good offices in effecting a settlement of the strike.

### Federal Power Increased

Instead of any weakening in the government's plan to use all its powers to break the strike, Mr. Palmer announced that he had sent a letter to Congress asking that the Lever Food and Fuel Control Act, under which he obtained the restraining order, be extended for a period of six months after peace is proclaimed. By the overwhelming vote of 266 to 0, the House of Representatives yesterday adopted the Senate resolution pledging the support of Congress to the national Administration and all others in authority in their effort to meet the present national emergency.

"My action in asking for the restraining order," said Mr. Palmer, "is not directed at the general right of labor to strike, but at this specific strike of miners, which I hold to be unlawful. I have not passed judgment upon the merits of this controversy. To Mr. Gompers and the railroad brotherhoods' representatives, I differentiated between the use of the injunction in this case and the use of the injunction by ordinary employers.

### Injunction Defended

"I do not favor government by injunction, and the Administration does not favor it. This is an instance of the government using its power for the purpose of protecting itself from paralysis and to save the public from the dire consequences that will attend the cutting off of its fuel and the stoppage of transportation. This is a strong government, the people are supporting it, and I trust it will not be necessary to use any other power than the power of the courts."

The restraining order will come up in the court at Indianapolis on November 8 for determination as to whether it shall be made permanent. Judge C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General, presented the plea of the Department of Justice for the order, and will direct the legal contest with the miners at Indianapolis. Mr. Palmer asserted that the step was taken with the knowledge and approval of President Wilson.

If the officials of the miners' obey the injunction, said Mr. Palmer, they will not direct the strike, and the men will be left free to work or remain idle, as they prefer. The Department of Justice will promptly bring before the court on a charge of contempt any violator of the order, and the court could imprison the offending officials or exercise other disciplinary rights. The strike, Mr. Palmer believes, cannot go on effectively without direction.

### Intervention Possible

The ray of hope in the situation last night was the offer of representatives of the railroad brotherhoods to try to end the strike. Mr. Palmer said he told them the pinch in the situation is the illegal strike and reminded them of the President's offer to appoint a commission to inquire into the merits of the controversy. The President, he said, is still ready to act provided the strike is called off, and Mr. Palmer authorized them to tell the miners that.

Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said last night that while the brotherhoods think the use of the injunction is unwise, it was erroneous to represent the conference with Mr. Palmer as a protest against it. He said railroad employees will be affected, because coal traffic constitutes as high as 30 per cent of the freight traffic of railroads, and to cut this through the strike would make idle many railroad employees. The conference was sought in the hope that some way of bringing the miners and operators together could be evolved, but he could not say now what steps would be taken by the brotherhoods.

### Action Anticipated

Because of the vital interest of the railroad employees in the strike, which conceivably might cause the suspension of a considerable part of the Nation's transportation system, it is believed the brotherhoods will make an active effort to bring about an adjustment, just as the recent railroad strike in England was settled largely through the mediatory efforts of other workers than those directly involved.

The brotherhood leaders who saw Mr. Palmer were Warren S. Stone, chief of the Locomotive Engineers; L. E. Sheppard, president of the Rail-

way Conductors; B. M. Jewell, acting president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor; J. J. Forrester, president of the Railway Clerks; L. J. Ross, vice-president of the Telegraphers; F. Hewitt, editor of the American Federationist; C. J. MacGowan, organizer for the Machinists; T. J. McNamara, legislative agent of the Firemen, and H. E. Wills, legislative agent of the Engineers.

### Fuel Control Restored

President Wilson on Wednesday signed the order reinstating the Fuel Administration, and Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, immediately conferred on Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, authority to control distribution.

Mr. Hines issued a priority list for consumers substantially the same as the list during the war. The consumers must apply to local Railroad Administration officials for coal, and complaints about profiteering should be made to any local representative of the Department of Justice. The elaborate state and county fuel administrative machinery will not be revived at present.

The Department of Labor's announcement that 6000 miners in western Kentucky would not go out on strike was believed to mean that the United Mine Workers of America will not call out miners who are working under contracts which specifically run beyond November 1. Production in the Kentucky field is 90,000 tons a week, and this tonnage will be important to the railroads and the public in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys, obviating the necessity of hauling that much coal from other fields. Taken as a whole, the railroads have contracts with operators for 360,000 tons a day.

### Protests Well Tempered

The alarm manifested by Labor at the use of the injunction by the government is not expected to result in anything like the degree registered yesterday. In fact, steady emphasis on the illegality of the coal strike is and will be the principal weapon of the government in holding the public approval which it now undoubtedly possesses. The statement issued by Mr. Gompers last night, after reciting the loyal work done by the miners during the war, and alleging inadequate pay and illegal manipulation of the coal supply by the operators and dealers, discussed the injunction, in part as follows:

"It is almost inconceivable that a government which is proud of its participation in a great war to liberate suppressed peoples should now undertake to suppress the legitimate aims, hopes, and aspirations of a group of its own people. It is still more strange that a Nation which may justly be proud of its Abraham Lincoln should now reverse the application of the great truth he enunciated when he said that as between Capital and Labor, Labor should receive first and foremost consideration."

### Injunction Decried

"The injunction against the United Mine Workers bodes for ill. An injunction of this nature will not prevent the strike—it will not fill the empty stomachs of the miners—it may restrain sane leadership, but will give added strength to unwise counsel and increase bitterness and friction. This injunction can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues which may not be confined solely to the miners."

It was commented here that this is comparatively a mild protest at the government's course, and some officials expressed the opinion that the Attorney-General's distinction between the use of injunction by government and by private employers, as well as his positive opinion of the illegality of the strike under the Lever Act, have had the effect of tempering Labor's official feeling. It is perhaps too early to say the strike is a failure at the outset, but the opinion is gaining that the government has the situation well in hand.

### Overtures Resented

The reply made by John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, to the telegram sent last Tuesday by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, proposing a final effort to avert the strike, was unnecessarily bitter. In the opinion of officials at the Department of Labor, Secretary Wilson's telegram in friendly language, asked that a delegate convention of the miners be convened to consider the whole question, with the promise by Secretary Wilson that the operators would be urged to assemble in the same city at the same time.

"I earnestly urge you to do this, feeling that if you do, your course will be commended by the people of the United States," Secretary Wilson telegraphed.

Mr. Lewis pessimistically dismissed this proposal and charged the President with having usurped power, with being in alliance with sinister financial interests and probably not able personally to know what was going on or to direct the government's policy. It is not believed here that Mr. Lewis has the full support of other mine union leaders in his attitude.

### President's Plan Indorsed

Lower House of Congress Pledges Federal Power to Protect People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the eve of the crisis precipitated by the coal miners and when all agencies of the government are making their final dispositions to deal effectively with the situation, the House of Representatives yesterday adopted the Thomas resolution indorsing the decision of the President to use all constitutional methods to preserve law and order and safeguard the public interest and the majesty of the government at all costs. The resolution was called up as soon

as the House convened, and was adopted with little or no opposition on a roll call, and after Republican and Democratic leaders alike had addressed the lower house on the gravity of the situation and the necessity of united councils between the administration and the Congress in the emergency.

### Party Lines Forgotten

Partisan sentiment was entirely lacking, and the President was supported with a unanimity similar to that which prevailed when the United States was engaged in the great war. The situation calls for favorable action on such a resolution as is now presented, and I urge immediate adoption," said Frank W. Mondell, Republican leader, in calling up the resolution.

Champ Clark (D.), former Speaker of the House, urged that time be given to allow members to speak in indorsement of the resolution. The speakers were practically unanimous in their condemnation of the miners' leaders.

"This man Lewis is leader in this unlawful movement, and I hope the Department of Justice will be able to reach and attend to him. I hope in the next few days the clouds will drift away and law and order will prevail in this land," said W. W. Rucker (D.), Representative from Missouri.

Claude Kitchen (D.), Representative from North Carolina, declared that the House should lose no time in condemning Mr. Lewis, Mr. Foster, and other radical delegates who are seeking to make trouble for the government and the country.

### President Sustained

"The House was practically unanimous in the time of war in standing behind the President, and this is another time to stand behind him in solid phalanx for government and the people," asserted W. R. Wood, (R.), Representative from Indiana.

"There are more than 300 strikes pending in this country today, threatening destruction of new production and destroying what has been produced, at a time when there should be the greatest production," Mr. Wood continued. "Surely there must be some way to control this situation, to remedy it, to stop it. We should let the people know we are here, ready to act unflinchingly."

"Ever since I have been here," said former Speaker Clark, "I have seen, when it came to upholding the law, very little difference between Republicans and Democrats. This is a liberty-loving country, and the people believe in law and its enforcement. You Republicans have been lambasting the President for six years because he has shown too much courage. You commend his courage today. Labor is worthy of his hire. Capital is entitled to fair return on investment. Capital and Labor are organized, and the consumer can be organized. He will be. He is beginning to fear that he will be ground between the upper and nether millstone. He will not submit."

### Text of President's Order

The text of the President's order follows:

"Whereas, The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order issued by me dated the twenty-third of August, 1917, appointing the said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the Act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, did on January 31, 1919, and on February 20, 1919, execute and issue orders suspending until further order by the President certain rules, regulations, orders, and proclamations theretofore promulgated relating to the fixing of prices, the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, storage, and use of coal, and whereas it is necessary to restore and maintain during the war certain of said rules, regulations, orders, and proclamations; "Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under authority of the aforesaid Act of Congress, approved August 10, 1917, do hereby revoke and annul said orders of January 31, 1919, and February 20, 1919, to the extent necessary to restore all of the said rules, regulations, orders, and proclamations therein suspended concerning:

### Prices Fixed at Mines

"(a) Fixing prices of bituminous and lignite coal at the mines.

"(b) Fixing or regulating commissions of persons and agencies performing the functions of middlemen dealing in bituminous and lignite coal.

"(c) Fixing or regulating gross margins or prices of wholesale and retail dealers in bituminous and lignite coal; and do hereby restore all of said rules, regulations, and proclamations to the extent herein provided,

to full force and effect, as if they had not been suspended.

"Inasmuch as it is contemplated that it may be necessary from time to time to revoke other portions of said orders of January 31, 1919, and February 20, 1919, and to restore to full force and effect rules, regulations, orders, and proclamations or portions thereon regulating the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, storage or use of bituminous and lignite coal, the Fuel Administrator shall, as occasion arises, restore or change or make such rules or regulations relating to the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, storage, or use of bituminous and lignite coal as in his judgment may be necessary."

### Effect of Court Order

Strikers Left Without Direction, and \$15,000,000 Fund Tied Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, after a meeting yesterday afternoon, adjourned, and it was announced that the members would return to their homes.

In announcing that the strike order had been withdrawn in Utah, practically all of Colorado, and in Hopkins and Webster counties, Kentucky, the executive board took the position that the organization had kept clear its record of living up to specific contracts with operators.

The exemption of the Utah miners from the strike was explained by the fact that the unions are new and have no contracts with the operators, and it is doubted whether they could weather the storm of a severe strike. In Colorado, the unions exempted from the strike order are those which have contracts with operators expiring on March 31, and a similar reason was given for the action in the two Kentucky counties.

It was pointed out that these unions had specific contracts and did not come under the Washington agreement. Following the issuance of the temporary injunction order against the union officials restraining them from further promoting the strike, reports came from various parts of the country indicating that the miners would quit work at midnight and that the federal court action would not influence their decision to strike.

That the miners' officials had considered the possibility of court action, and had determined on a course of action in event of this step being taken, was indicated by the speed with which the union headquarters sent out telegrams announcing that "our position remains unchanged," just a few minutes before the deputy marshals arrived to serve the restraining order.

The miners' officials realize that the restraining order, if made permanent, may be a serious handicap to promotion of the strike, as it prevents the leaders from waging the strike, aggressively or actively, and also prevents the use of the \$15,000,000 in the treasury.

### Half of Men Out

About 155,000 Bituminous Coal Miners Answer Strike Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Approximately 155,000 union bituminous coal miners of the western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and West Virginia districts are reported to have answered the strike call last night. The strikers represent about half the total number of miners in these four districts, the remainder being unorganized.

Coinciding with the walkout, federal troops moved into the West Virginia field at Huntington, while state police mobilized in the western Pennsylvania districts.

The greatest coal strike in the history of this district, the largest bituminous coal district in the country, was thus in progress at daybreak today, and thousands of miners were idle. The injunction granted in Indiana yesterday apparently had no effect upon this district, though it was considered a master weapon in the hands of the authorities, who expect to prevent any interference with miners who desire to work.

The Monongahela Valley of western Pennsylvania, the central Pennsylvania district, comprising 14 counties, the Belmont county district of Ohio and the Wheeling district of West Virginia, in addition to the Kanawha fields in the same states and the Georges Creek and Potomac districts of Maryland, saw virtually a complete stoppage of mine work. The miners of these districts being organized 100 per cent. Only in western Pennsylvania, where thousands of miners are unorganized,

was there any sign of activity in so far as mining coal was concerned.

And upon western Pennsylvania practically rested the largest portion of the burden of feeding the country with coal. Whether the independent miners will follow the lead of their organized comrades and join the strike is a problem occupying all officials. However, this step, at least for the present, is considered improbable. The walkout started at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when day shift miners in the Monongahela Valley mines carried their tools out with them. The seizure of coal by the Federal Railroad Administration started in this district yesterday afternoon when 700 cars, in transit, were ordered held up until further notice. Similar seizures were expected all over the district today.

### Operation Difficult

Coal Men Say They Will Try to Continue if Government Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Coal operators, representing all mines in Ohio, Illinois, and western Pennsylvania, known as the central competitive field of the bituminous coal industry, which is the unit upon which all wages and mining conditions for the bituminous field is based by the United Mine Workers of America, at the conclusion of their meeting in Cleveland yesterday declared there was nothing they could do to avert the bituminous coal strike fixed for last midnight.

"We base all hopes of averting the strike upon the government and upon the miners' union," the chairman of the operators' committee, Thomas P. Brewster of St. Louis, said.

After a resolution had been drawn, stating the operators' position in the dispute with the miners, Mr. Brewster issued this statement:

"We have accepted in its entirety the President's proposal of October 24 and reaffirm that acceptance. We welcome an investigation by a tribunal which the President may appoint as suggested by him in the last paragraph of his statement of October 26."

"We hold ourselves ready to comply at all times with any command which the government acting in the interests of the whole American people may deem it wise to issue."

Mr. Brewster said the committee would adjourn without any further action.

Possibility of the mines being worked in the event the strike actually takes place seems remote, according to the operators. They point to the fact that some states require an examination of all mine workers and that there might not be enough men to pass this examination. At the same time, however, they declare they will keep the mines open and do all in their power to continue them in operation, if the government so orders.

### Demand Increased Tenfold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Coal-trade opinion is almost unanimous that the government will not allow the coal mines to remain idle in view of the present need, according to Coal Age. The demand for all grades of coal

has increased tenfold as a direct result of the situation. Most of the operators are making a conscientious effort, their representatives say, not to profiteer in the present emergency and give the mine workers basis for complaint. Prices are naturally firmer, but shippers and dealers in most cases are not raising them. Europe, it is said, could not depend on the United States for its needs, in the event of a strike, and many exporters are showing disinclination to arrange for further shipments until the outcome is known.

The strike, it is pointed out, will not affect the supply of hard coal, since anthracite miners have decided to adhere to their present agreement. With a scarcity of bituminous coal the steam sizes of anthracite are expected to regain some popularity.

### Central Illinois Miners Walk Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Miners of central Illinois left their posts at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which is the regular quitting time. Frank H. Farrington, president of the Illinois district, received word that all mines throughout the State would be idle today. Although he had received no official notification of the federal injunction at Indianapolis, Indiana, Mr. Farrington said:

"We are going through with the strike. Labor is bound to fight this injunction. If it stands it is within the power of any court to enslave the working men and women any time the court decides to do so. If this injunction stands there will be a lot of us deceived as to the liberties we thought American citizens enjoyed. The restraining order is a blow at the very heart of free institutions of our country."

### Interference Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sufficient use of police or troops at the mines is urged, and "interference from government departments or Railroad Administration" is opposed, in a letter sent to President Wilson, members of his Cabinet, and members of Congress, by the Wholesale Coal Trade Association. The association says that with proper protection there will be enough miners willing to continue at work to insure, with present stocks, an adequate supply to meet a strike emergency. The association opposes a fixed maximum price as curtailing the operators' ability to meet abnormal production costs, and they say the law of supply and demand will take care of distribution better than any theoretical program.

### Printing Trade Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The printing trade situation is now further complicated by the refusal of stereotypers and bookbinders to work for employers who have come to terms with the local pressmen's unions. The stereotypers and bookbinders say they will not work with unions which have been expelled by their international for striking against the wishes of those international. The expelled locals reply that employers who have not come to terms are working with

the unions against the employers who have reached an agreement.

### Police Union May Give Up Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—As a result of criticism of the action of certain policemen in connection with disorders attending the local street-car strike, city officials have taken steps to have the Knoxville Policemen's Union surrender its charter. The commissioner of public safety has conferred with the president of the union and a special meeting of that body has been called for tomorrow.

Knoxville was the first city in which policemen organized a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Street cars with non-union labor operated with slight disturbances. Fourteen hundred troops are still encamped here, ready for an emergency call.

### FIREMEN GIVE UP FEDERATION CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—By a vote of three to one, members of the Los Angeles Fire Department relinquished their charter as a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The unionization of the members of the fire department started about a year ago, but it was only recently that the issue came up publicly, practically through a request of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and other kindred bodies seeking a readjustment of salaries.

There are 1102 members connected with the city fire department, and it is claimed that more than 60 per cent were at first in favor of retaining their charter with the American Federation of Labor. When the subject was brought before the fire commissioners it was decided to demand a severance from the union of all members of the fire department. After several controversies the question was put to a vote.

### MONTANA PLANNING BIG ROAD PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—An aggressive program of county road building, with federal government assistance, is to be pushed in Montana during 1920. Recently elections have been held in a number of the counties of the State to consider the matter of bonding the counties heavily for road building purposes. In 29 counties these elections carried, usually with good majorities, while four counties defeated the proposed issues.

The total amounts voted by the counties exceeds \$6,000,000 and the federal government aid will add \$5,500,000 more. During the past summer the importance of good roads was plainly shown the people of this State by the large number of automobile tourists from all parts of the United States who visited this State while enroute to the Pacific coast or to or from the national parks of the northwest.



The BRIGHTON

\$9.50

"Can I get a good pair of shoes for \$9.50?"

Yes. We can sell you a pair in this stylish model. You may be surprised to know that this Walk-Over can be sold at this low price. Walk-Over Shoes are made upon many models to fit all feet—and incomes. This last, with its low heel and long sloping forepart and toe, is a dressy model in which you will take a world of pride. Your choice of Black or Tan while they last.

Walk-Over Shops

Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World

A.H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St.,  
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

**MCKENNEY & WATERBURY CO**

One of the Grandest Displays of  
**ELECTRIC, GAS and OIL LAMPS**  
IN THE UNITED STATES

Prices Low for Unusual Lamps  
Send for Catalogue

181 Franklin Street, Corner Congress Street, Boston



## ANGLO-AMERICAN TIES AT STAKE

Need of Watchfulness Against  
Disrupting Elements Emphasized by Sir Harry Brittain on Leaving the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Before leaving for Canada yesterday Sir Harry Brittain, one of the founders and for 17 years honorary secretary and chairman of The Pilgrims, in London, gave an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in which he emphasized the importance of watchfulness against those elements which are seeking to weaken the bonds of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States, which were so strengthened by what he called the "pull together" of the war.

"One regrets very much," said Sir Harry, "that after the fine pull together of the war there should be a reaction now, but it is well to face the fact that there is a strong anti-British feeling. There probably always will be some antagonism in each country, but I think Americans ought to realize that in England it is confined to very small limits indeed. In fact, I shouldn't really know where to look for it."

"It is inconceivable that a firmer basis for the world's future stability can be suggested than a close understanding between the United States and the British Empire, for their mutual benefit, and because of their great inherent strength, for the benefit of mankind."

Sir Harry, who is accompanied by Lady Brittain, has come from London on three missions, two for his government, which are to be performed in Washington, and one in the interests of the second Imperial Press conference, to be held in Canada next summer.

Sir Harry is also chairman of the hospitality committee for the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration in London, at which, he said, "we hope to receive the St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln." He thought the Pilgrim celebrations both in England and the United States would do much to emphasize the importance of friendship between the two nations. While in this city, Sir Harry was received at luncheon by the American Pilgrims, speeches being made by Chauncey M. Depew, Alton B. Parker, and James M. Beck.

## SUGAR SHORTAGE RELIEF FORECAST

Official Says Ruling Bringing  
High Prices for Export Under  
Lever Act Will Have Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The present sugar shortage will be relieved by the ruling of the Department of Justice that dealers charging excessive prices to American export firms or to agents for foreign concerns may be arrested as profiteers under the Lever Act, and if proved guilty, sentenced to two years' imprisonment or a fine of \$5000 or both, so Arthur Williams, federal Food Administrator, believes. Mr. Williams said that many thousands of tons of sugar held for export in New York storehouses, doubtless would be released to local consumers when the dealers realized that they could get no more for it in Europe than in the United States. Hitherto they have been allowed to charge whatever they pleased for export sugar, which has made them reluctant to release it to domestic dealers who could pay legally only 9 or 10 cents a pound for it.

The Sugar Equalization Board has notified A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States that although its legal powers expire with the ratification of the Peace Treaty, it believes that the government can still protect the supply of sugar to the household and prevent its absorption into luxury trades and also mitigate speculation.

## Sugar Lies in Ships

Longshoremen's Strike Prevents Unloading at New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—While the nation at large is suffering for lack of sugar, 165,587 bags, containing 49,673,100 pounds of raw sugar, are tied up on ships in this port, and cannot be unloaded because of the longshoremen's strike. Harry Keegan, president of the longshoremen's union, and director of the strike, refused to enter into any agreement to let his men unload this sugar, asserting that there is sugar stored in warehouses here. The Henderson and American sugar refineries denied that there was any sugar stored in the warehouses or refinery buildings. Members of the Sugar Exchange challenged Mr. Keegan to reveal the warehouses where, he says, sugar is being hoarded. There were no offerings of sugar on the New Orleans Exchange, on Wednesday. The local refineries are working only about half time.

United States Attorney Mooney and Forrest C. Pendleton, of the Department of Justice, are conducting a joint investigation into reports of sugar profiteering here, and Mr. Mooney says that he will bring to the attention of the federal grand jury the case of any grocer or dealer who charges exorbitant prices. Government agents investigating these retailers have bought sugar at 25 cents a pound, but no

prosecutions are likely, as Alfred A. Larose, secretary of the Retail Grocers Association, declares the stock was bought at 21 and 22 cents a pound.

## Equalization Board Defends Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Answering the suit of the Federal Sugar Refining Company for the profits of an export of 4500 tons of sugar sold to the Norwegian Government, the United States Sugar Equalization Board denies that the government's dealings were monopolistic. The company alleged that the board caused the loss of a larger order originally given to them by Norway, by selling \$1,100,000 worth of sugar at a profit of \$219,744, resulting in the cancellation of their contract.

The board says the transaction was purely a government act, within its authority. It declines to admit the receipt of \$1,100,000 for the sugar, but acknowledges the profit of \$219,744. It explains that the board was incorporated in Delaware on July 13, 1918, and its entire capital is government owned.

A statement issued by the board asserts that since July 15, 1919, sugar has increased in price only from 9.2 cents to 10.9 cents a pound, while other products have increased in far greater proportion. The 18 per cent increase, the board says, is due to a shortage of 2,000,000 tons, an amount not matched by other foodstuffs.

## TRADE DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON

European Business Men Presented  
to Secretary of State—Seek  
to Bridge Needs by Credits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the foreign trade delegation to the United States, who have been touring the country paying especial attention to industrial centers, were presented yesterday to the United States Secretary of State by A. C. Bedford, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The delegation consists of 81 members, many of them prominent in the finance and industry of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy. Recently they met with American business men in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in a convention of more than 3000, representing commercial, industrial, and financial interests.

The International Trade Conference sought to mark cooperation in the business of the world in the same way that Labor is to have an international exchange in the Labor bureau of the League of Nations—"to secure harmony of action on all international questions involving commerce and industry."

The delegates who are now in Washington are seeking to bridge the needs of Europe with credit from the United States.

## THREE HELD FOR TRIAL ON ANARCHY CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mrs. Marion E. Sproul of Lowell, Massachusetts, state secretary of the Communist Party; John R. Chuprina, and Solomon Press were arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court yesterday charged with promoting anarchy. They were held in \$2500 each for trial. The men are charged with distributing a paper entitled The Voice of Labor, and Mrs. Sproul is charged with having advocated in a speech made recently the soviet form of government. Mrs. Sproul was for a number of years connected with the Socialist Party in this State and has been its candidate for state offices. The date for the trial of Mrs. Sproul and the others has not been set, and reports are current that the District Attorney's office intends to cause the arrests of other persons on similar charges.

## WOMEN PROTEST ALL CHILD LABOR

Delegates to Washington Congress  
See No Need of Making Provision for "Free Hours"  
—44-Hour Week Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The statement by the Swedish delegate, Miss Kirsta Hesselgren, at the Working Women's Congress yesterday, that if there are to be shorter working hours there must be some provision made for the "free" hours, especially for children, stirred up a great deal of protest.

Miss Mary McArthur, delegate from Great Britain, said that in England they were not asking for 44 hours for young people, because they should not work at all under 16 years of age, and between the ages of 16 and 18 years they should work only part time. She was not afraid of their running wild, as the Swedish delegate had thought. Children of the well-to-do of that age did not work and there should be no distinction between them and the children of the working classes. She was strongly opposed to vocational schools for young people under 16 years of age.

Children should have a general education until that age with no professional bias. It was preferable that they should not begin vocational studies before 18. Working women should think of the heritage they were to leave to their children and let other classes talk about the evils of leisure. "We could use more leisure than we have in England," she asserted.

## Stand Well Supported

Miss McArthur's stand was well supported.

Louisa Landova-Stychova, one of the Tzecho-Slovak delegates, said it was the shame of the century that so many adults played while children worked. In Tzecho-Slovakia, she said, the children of the working people mix with those of the educated classes, and this brings about cooperation and mutual appreciation. She said there were many amusements that were not proper for young people, and that a law was proposed for the suppression of these amusements. She thought that in bad weather it might be a good thing for boys and girls to make use of the vocational shops, merely to give them something interesting to do, and not under coercion.

In a discussion of the eight-hour day for men and women, the consensus of opinion was that the working women of the world favor a 44-hour week for men and women, with one day of rest and Saturday afternoon free.

The eight-hour day or 48-hour week has been accepted in practically all European countries since the war, according to reports made by delegates from Norway, Sweden, Italy, France, and Belgium. This eight-hour day applies even to agricultural workers in France, Italy and the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, with certain modifications.

## Secretary of War Speaks

Mlle. Jeanne Bouvier, a member of the Supreme Council of the French Federation of Labor, a garment worker, and technical adviser to the present International Labor Conference, as well as a delegate to the working women's congress, introduced a resolution that in the next International Labor Conference six delegates be sent from each country, two to represent the employees, two the employers, and two the government, and that one of the two delegates representing each group be a woman.

The Secretary of War in an address said: "When we have impersonalized industry to the extent that we have in modern life," he said, "it is impossible to be unjust. But in every country there is at present a conscious-

ness toward the unknown workers and an attitude of receptivity to these great social remedies which guarantee justice to all."

"The whole human race is living on scraps and wearing rags now. Every one is struggling to get enough of the world's goods to go around and there is great industrial and social unrest in your countries and in our country. We are a bit afraid here, in the backwash of war, that because of the world's exhaustion we will lose some of the ethical gains of the war. I do not feel this way, but I do feel that mankind is awake to the responsibility of society to provide equality of opportunity for the children of mankind. It is this social consciousness which will solve our problems."

## ORDER OF COURT CLOSES SALOONS

Temporary Order Prohibits Reopening of New York Places Where Law Was Violated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Learned A. Hand granted the government's petition for temporary injunction closing as public nuisances several of the saloons in which arrests have been made by federal revenue agents under the Volstead law. Pending trial, these injunctions prevent the offenders from resuming business on penalty of punishment for contempt of court.

Attorneys for the brewers asked the court yesterday to set a date for the argument on their petition for an injunction filed for the Jacob Ruppert Corporation restraining the federal officials from enforcing the Volstead law on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, filed a motion in the federal court for dismissal of the request for an injunction made by Dryfoos Blum & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, to prevent his interference with the sale of liquor stock they have in bond, on the ground that the war is over and they have been unconstitutionally deprived of their rights.

Saloons are either closing or obeying the law by not selling drinks stronger than one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content.

## Closing of Boston Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Tonight is expected to witness the permanent closing of many Boston saloons. The passage over the President's veto of the Volstead enforcement act, the firmly announced determination of the internal revenue officers to administer the provisions of that act without fear or favor, and the unprofitableness of selling the so-called "near beer" have combined to make the liquor business practically extinct. It is said that the liquor dealers intend to obey the law and that they will not attempt to dispose of anything but "near beer" unless the war-time ban is lifted. Some saloons have been developing a lunch business and intend to devote their energies largely to that from now on.

## NATIONAL PLANS TO REDUCE LIVING COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Inquiries have been received at the Department of State to the effect that an arrangement between Central and South American countries to do away with import duties on unmanufactured food products in order to bring down the cost of living has been proposed by the Argentine Government, and a proposal has been made that a conference be called by the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs to discuss the subject of the exchange of necessities customs-free. In Brazil the tariff is being revised with a view to reducing the cost of living.

## CREDIT GREAT NEED OF TZECH REPUBLIC

Industrial Outlook Is Bad Because of Lack of Raw Material, Declares Secretary of Bohemian National Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Credit is the great need of the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic, declared Vojta Benes, secretary of the Bohemian National Alliance, in an interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Benes, who is a brother of Edward Benes, Minister of Foreign Relations of the new Republic, recently returned from a visit to Tzecho-Slovakia.

"The people of Tzecho-Slovakia no longer fear starvation," Mr. Benes continued, "because they have had good crops, but the industrial outlook is bad. Our country has no raw material. Hundreds of thousands of men are out of work in the district of the textile industries because we have no cotton, and we have no gold to buy it with. Our resources were so exhausted by Austria that we have not material to exchange for imports. We have been unable to get credit in America. This is the great reason for our concern over the future. We must have credit. It is the only hope for us."

"We have no fear of Bolshevism. Our most radical Socialists gave out a warning to their comrades that they must subscribe to the state loan, for the State must live. Radicals in America worked against the loans, but it has not been so in Tzecho-Slovakia. We have no place for Bolshevism."

"Much of our machinery has been used up, some of it destroyed. We need American management in our industries. Before the war we competed with Austria because we had low wages. Now the workers have changed. They want good wages. We must have modern machinery, modern management, and scientific organization, or we cannot compete with the world."

"In a political way we have the Agricultural Party, a party of farmers. Then there is the Democratic Party, or the Bourgeoisie, the proprietary class. They are against Socialism. Then we also have the (Roman) Catholic Party. It is the conservative party. The Socialist Party is the largest in the State. The Socialists have two branches, the national and the international, but they unite on national programs."

"When the Tzecho-Slovak Republic was formed there was social and po-

litical peace because every one was joyous; for all had ceased despairing that they would get their liberty. This lasted for a time, but when they went to build a Republic they found many problems. When it came to the question of dividing the large estates of the nobles and giving them to the people each party wanted to have it done its way. It was an important question and brought about a political fight. These estates were owned by men who were not Tzecho-Slovaks but Germans, Spaniards, Italians, and others who after the Thirty Years' War had taken these estates from the Tzecho-Slovaks. There was a lively contest but I had, and do not now have, any fear for the Republic. I am grateful that the question arose, because it will be fought out and settled in a good way. The Socialists and farmers now control the new government. They form about 80 per cent of the people.

"I believe there will be good political progress in Tzecho-Slovakia in the future. But our people are not satisfied, because the new Republic cannot give them all they want. It is impossible. The reason lies in the scarcity of raw material. If the people had work they would be satisfied. America declares that she will give credit when middle Europe has settled down. That is a mistake. Middle Europe cannot settle down until she can get credit. The trouble is not political. Our Republic would be peaceful and progressive if we had the material to start our factories."

## ECUADOR DECREE ON OIL AND MINES

QUITO, Ecuador—President Moreno has gone to Guayaquil, and Julio Burbano Aguirre, president of the Senate, has been charged with executive power.

Congress has decreed that the new law concerning oil lands and mines shall come into force next year. Under this law properties which are not adjudicated will revert to the State. If patents for oil lands and mines are not paid under the terms of the law, the rights acquired will be proscribed. If within two years the exploitation of grants is not begun the rights of the grantee are to be proscribed. It will be impossible to transfer or assign rights conferred by law on oil lands or mines.

## NAME RULED OFF BALLOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The name of Maj. Michael A. Kelly, candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen on a platform opposing the League of Nations, has been ruled off the ballot by an Appellate Court decision because of technical flaws.

## LABOR UNION FOR TEACHERS OPPOSED

View of Maine Education Board Agent Applauded by Middlesex County Teachers Association in Boston Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Miss Florence M. Hale, agent of the State Board of Education at Augusta, Maine, in addressing the Middlesex County Teachers Association at the State House yesterday, said that she thought teachers ought not to join Labor unions because they might be called upon by Labor some day to walk out in support of other working people. The other teachers applauded her expression of views on this subject.

"We don't want to join any federation of Labor," she said. "We don't want our profession to come into anything of that sort, and I would want to get out of it if it did. If we become affiliated with any such organization as that, while it might bring temporary relief, if it gets into trouble we are in trouble also. We cannot consider our professional side, but if they say walk out, we walk out."

Frederick Houston Kent, discussing the British attitude toward the United States, said that Great Britain is profoundly grateful to this country. England, he said, has lived through the state of mind in which the people want revenge on Germany, and hopes for the end of all wars. He said that the English people look to the United States for leadership in the effort to end wars.

William L. Felter, principal of the Girls High School of Brooklyn, New York, said that a Socialist organization in New York City, including 5000 of the 22,000 school-teachers of that city, had demanded that there be no more superintendents and supervisors and that the teachers themselves run the schools. Such a plan Mr. Felter opposed, though he said that teachers should be called into consultation in order that the schools might be democratized. He also advised that students be allowed to study, preferably, those subjects for which apparently they are adapted, rather than waste their time on subjects which they can never learn.

## CHARGE AT BERLIN NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ellis L. Dresel, of Boston, has been selected to take charge of the American Embassy in Berlin, as chargé d'affaires, when diplomatic relations are resumed. Mr. Dresel now is in Germany as a special commissioner.

## Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Featuring superior French serges  
at 2.28 and 4.28 per yard

Close weave and handsome finish distinguish these serges, and they are available in a wide range of desired colors, and black. The weight is correct for the tailored suits and dresses of the season. Prices moderate for such excellence.

Silk finished broadcloths,  
special, at 3.15 and 4.28

—scarce in most stores, but plentiful here. Your choice of the newer shades, and black, in broadcloths from regular stock, but below regular price.

54-in. all-wool tricotines  
special at 4.38 yd.

In decided favor this season—extensively used for dresses and tailored suits. An excellent range of wanted colors, with plenty of navys, and black.

54-inch casimere velours at 5.65 yd.

Woven from the finest grade cashmere yarns, and in a beautiful, soft finish. All late colors and black. Preferred by many discerning dressers for coats, dolmans, capes and tailored suits.

Imported silk and wool duvetyns, 10.50

—in henna, rose taupe, silver gray, victory blue, Russian green, African brown, copenhagen, navy, midnight blue and black. Correct weight for coats, suits or dresses. Second floor.

2,700 pairs of women's fine boots

—bought from a prominent manufacturer—are decisively underquoted

at 8.50

They were made of leather that the maker had contracted for a year ago—and we are sharing with you the benefit of his prescience.



Black kid boots, plain or with tip; with Cuban heels or leather Louis XVI heels;

at 8.50

Also, all-tan calfskin boots with wing tip; and tan calf with cloth tops, and walking soles and heels. All lace models. 8.50.

Broadcloth spats in light and dark gray, and black moire spats, at 2.75. First floor.

## Security For Your Property At a Small Cost



WHEN safety is such a factor, why worry about your Liberty Bonds and other securities? An expenditure of three cents per day secures them against loss by fire or theft.

Our Safe Deposit Vaults are of the latest modern construction, secure against any hazard.

The men who have charge of the safes have been with the company a long time and they are acquainted with our customers and recognize them readily, so no time is lost in waiting for identification.

## BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY

100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Streets  
BOSTON, MASS.

We have been handling trust business for over forty years



## NEW IRRIGATION SCHEME FOR EGYPT

Proposal Is to Irrigate the Gezira  
Plain, South of Khartoum,  
and Make of It a Gigantic  
Level Cotton-Growing Area

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The most genial African project at present before the public, mainly because of its more immediate prospects of realization, is the Sudan irrigation scheme whereby the Gezira plain, south of Khartoum, is to be turned into a gigantic cotton-field, hundreds of thousands of acres in extent, as level as a billiard table, and composed of the finest black cotton soil to be found in five continents. Moreover, the subject has been extensively detailed, and even criticized, in the British press, owing to the fact that it was recently debated at some length in the House of Commons, when the Sudan Loan Bill was introduced. However, it does not appear that in America, on the whole, the subject has been given more than a passing thought, and yet, by the very nature of the crop which it is intended to grow, namely, cotton, it stands to reason that the proposition is one that must of necessity appeal to the American people, whose country is the largest producer of the commodity in question.

### Dependence on America

Without wishing to fathom the depths of the world's economic mysteries, it must perhaps be safely assumed that, hitherto, Lancashire, the hub of the spinning industry, has been mainly dependent on the United States for her raw material, and will most likely continue to be for some time to come. This dependence on a foreign market was bound sooner or later to be regarded with grave concern by those whose business it is to look after the interests of Britain's premier industry, and steps were consequently taken, and are still being taken, to remedy the evil by promoting the cultivation of empire-grown cotton.

That the Nile Valley, fertile from the far south near the Equatorial lakes to the shores of the Mediterranean, should immediately have presented itself as a most promising area for an increased production of cotton, goes without saying, the more so when it is remembered that Egypt was herself already a big producer of a very fine class of cotton—the silky, long-stapled Egyptian variety that fine spinners are so eager to purchase. Experiments made further south, in the big plains of the Sudan and near the Red Sea at Tokar, showed, moreover, that this vast British possession would, if properly irrigated and drained, produce an enormous quantity of Egyptian cotton, and at a cost that would prove remunerative. The matter was immediately taken up, and would today be almost five years nearer completion had not the war intervened to upset all human plans.

### American Home Spinning

Before examining in detail the schemes which have been elaborated, it will be as well to consider how they will affect the United States. It is not likely that the quite natural extension Britain desires to give to the cultivation of empire-grown cotton will affect the American market, and for these reasons, namely, that, firstly, the demands of Lancashire are and will continue to be so stupendous that she will always be a buyer (at fair prices) of all the bales of cotton which the United States care to put on the market; and, secondly, the number of American bales available for export is on a constant decline, owing to the extraordinary development of the home spinning industry. Up to 1890, only about 30 per cent of the cotton grown in the states was milled in the country, but by 1918 the percentage had risen to 70, with a decided tendency to keep on rising.

Besides, the American output of the raw material is not augmenting in proportion; on the contrary, it has declined steadily since the bumper years of the 16,000,000-bale crop. Therefore, and viewed from this standpoint, it does not appear that Americans need regard with any concern the legitimate activities of the British cotton growers. So great is the world's demand for cotton goods—it is only inferior to its demands for foodstuffs—that there is, moreover, plenty of elbow-room for the spinners of Lancashire and those of the states to work in harmony for open markets.

Now, to examine more closely the Sudan proposition. The soil and climate are exceedingly favorable, and the areas which can be irrigated both numerous and easily watered. It is all a matter of impounding and regulating the water of the Nile, and leading it through a network of canals to the cotton fields. A proviso must, however, be made; on no account must the water supply of Egypt—which is lower down the river—be interfered with. Not only this, but Egypt is, herself, in need of more water than her present allotment, and the latter can only be increased by the erection of impounding stations in the Sudan—i. e., higher up than the Assuan Dam. Thus the problem narrows down to a series of constructional works in the Sudan which will be beneficial to both countries and harmful to neither.

### The Gezira Plain

A glance at the map of the Sudan will show that, south of Khartoum, the capital, the Nile is divided into two branches (or rather two branches join to form the Nile), namely, the Blue Nile and the White Nile. Roughly, the triangle between these two rivers and as far south as the El Obeld Railway between Sennar and Kosti, is known as the Gezira. This is the immense, level plain, over 3,000,000 acres in area, which it is proposed to gradually and eventually to cover with

fields of cotton. Engineering works on the Blue Nile at Sennar will do the deed, whilst works of a similar nature on the White Nile within easy reach, will impound water for Egypt. Obviously, the two schemes must not be confounded—as has happened in Parliament—because they are entirely separate, on different rivers and for the benefit of different countries.

The Blue Nile scheme is that which mainly interests Great Britain. It consists of a barrage at Sennar which will raise the water-level to a height enabling it to flow on to the surface of the Gezira through a system of canals, and will at the same time form a reservoir containing water enough to provide for the irrigation of about 300,000 feddans, or acres, of land. Obviously, it will take some years, say 10 or more, fully to develop this area, and even then, it is estimated that only about one-third will be under cotton in any one year, a second third lying fallow and the third put under green crop. This would give 100,000 acres, producing on the average 300 pounds of cotton per acre, or a total of 15,000 tons per annum, which is, approximately, one-tenth of Egypt's annual output.

### Rain-Grown Cotton

It is, however, rational to assume that, given the tremendous size of the Gezira Plain, the above acreage is by no means final, besides, the cultivation of rain-grown cotton, already considerable in the Sudan—more particularly in the Tokar district—will by no means be neglected. Admittedly, these figures are small compared with those of the United States (Lancashire alone takes about 800,000 tons of American cotton per annum), but they point, nevertheless, to a fair beginning.

The scheme as it now stands is considered to be a most attractive one. It has been carefully studied and surveyed by the leading irrigation experts in Great Britain, who have pronounced in its favor. In 1914, before the war broke out, Parliament authorized the Imperial Treasury to guarantee the interest on a Sudan loan, out of which £2,000,000 was to be devoted to the Blue Nile scheme. The issue of the loan had perforce to be abandoned, but not so work on the Sennar barrage which was carried on, as well as was possible, by the energetic British administrators on the spot, whilst experiments with cotton as a crop were seriously taken in hand with excellent results. This argued well for the future, and, therefore, when the Treasury, acting on the advice of its expert engineers and the Sudan authorities, asked Parliament, in July, to reconsider the Sudan Loan Bill of 1914 in the light of increased costs and acreage, there was not a member who disagreed with the new bill, which brought the amount to be spent on the Blue Nile scheme to £4,900,000. Thus, guaranteed in its capital outlay, the Sudan Government can force ahead with its Gezira irrigation project.

## MORE REVELATIONS FRENCH JUDET AFFAIR

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—The "Affaire Judet" is developing slowly but surely, and each day throws new and sensational light on an otherwise rather obscure matter. Mr. Judet still refuses to leave Switzerland. Consequently Commandant Albert, who is conducting the inquiry against him, has launched a "mandat d'amener," which cannot be executed on foreign territory and could only be carried out if Mr. Judet set foot on French soil, an imprudence he seems to have no intention of committing.

Much information concerning Mr. Judet and his alleged transactions with Germany has recently been furnished by Mme. Bossard, the wife of the Swiss painter, Mr. Hans Bossard, of Lucerne, an intimate friend of Mr. Judet. These revelations followed publication of a letter by Mr. Bossard in the Gazette de Lausanne of

September 9, in which he vehemently defended Mr. Judet.

On the 25th of June last, Mme. Bossard denounced Mr. Judet in the Swiss law courts as being "sold to the Germans." In 1916, Mme. Bossard affirms, her husband received 500,000 francs, which he shared with Mr. Judet. This sum was paid to Mr. Bossard by the German Embassy for having facilitated in May, 1916, at his own private residence an interview between the Baron von Romberg, German Ambassador to Switzerland, and a French parliamentarian who passed two nights at the Bossard's dwelling.

The parliamentarian alluded to by Mme. Bossard in her declaration, is none other than Paul Meunier, Deputy of the Aube Department, who characterizes her accusations as being "both absurd and infamous."

In what concerns Paul Meunier, however, it seems now to be irrefutably established that he traveled to Switzerland and under the protection of the Commissary Engel of Brian, whose presence and intervention allowed him to pass without the indispensable passport which the French Government had refused him! His interview with von Romberg at Berne and with Mr. Judet and Mr. Bossard in Paris, also appear definitely established. Here again the affirmations of Mme. Bossard are confirmed in all essential points by those of several other witnesses of this complicated affair, the inquiry into which is still being actively pursued and will no doubt furnish many other revelations.

### OIL FUEL FOR WARSHIPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The chairman of the Belfast Harbor Board at a recent meeting made an announcement as regards future development which is of particular interest. He referred to Lord Fisher's pronouncement that future propulsion on the sea lay with the internal combustion engine, and that warships must be provided with oil. The harbor commissioners had recognized and anticipated this, he said, and for some time past had been making preparations for the establishment of a great oil depot in Belfast. They were also providing wharves to accommodate oil tankers of from 10,000 to 20,000 tons, and bunker oil-burning steamers. This large oil depot would be close to the new electric generating station in which, it was understood, coal was to be used for the production of the electric power, though it was possible that the future might compel the use of oil.

### LONDON'S SHIPPING RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The tenth annual report of the Port of London Authority recently issued, shows that the total net tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions and coastwise was 14,564,008 tons compared with 18,055,002 tons in 1917. The revenue totaled £5,723,690, and the expenditure £3,532,604. From the balance are deducted sums to meet expenditure on maintenance, dredging, and so forth, pensions, taxes, sinking fund and other charges, and £50,000 transferred to the general reserve fund. The balance carried forward is £249,384.

### SUPPRESSION OF CORK EXAMINER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORK, Ireland.—The proprietors of the Cork Examiner issued a statement on the assumption that the action of the authorities in suppressing the paper was due to the publication of the prospectus of the Daily Eirann Loan, and pointed out that the objects of the loan showed that the money was to be devoted to the work of Irish development, to which object no exception could be taken. This action of "strong" government was criticized, and a protest was also made against the "stupid" policy of suppressing news.

## WHEAT FARMS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

State Has Increased Its Acreage  
Under Wheat at Average  
Rate of 25,000 Acres Per  
Annum, During Last Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—It is often said of South Australia, that the new land has become more or less exhausted, with the unspoken inference that stagnation follows. Arthur J. Perkins, however, Director of Agriculture for the State, is of the contrary opinion, and holds that as soon as temptation, in the shape of new land, is withdrawn, the farming community will cease to be nomadic as it is at present, and will settle down to the raising of the wheat averages of the State.

The exploitation of virgin lands and the planting of vast half-reclaimed tracts have tended, in the past, to maintain a lower wheat average per acre than was at all necessary. A comparison with the wheat average per acre of other wheat-producing countries will serve as an illustration of this point, the period chosen being the four years between 1908 and 1912. Belgium has the highest average, 37.51 bushels per acre; the United Kingdom produced 31.77 bushels per acre; Germany 30.77; Canada 19.18; the United States 14.03; Australia 12.13; and South Australia 11.18 bushels per acre. These figures concern only the average yield per acre, and bear no relation to the total production of the countries named.

### Climate and Yield

Climatic conditions must be taken into account in the above comparison, and it must be remembered that some of the countries enumerated are singularly privileged in that respect. Adaptability to the winter varieties of wheat is another large factor in the higher averages. Among the countries which are less favorable as regards climate to a high yield per acre, South Australia should be able in time to lead. When it is considered that Bulgaria and Rumania are able to secure general averages of 16 to 17 bushels of wheat to the acre, there are no insuperable reasons why South Australia should not do equally well or better.

Essentially a wheat-growing community, South Australia has not by any means yet attained the height of its capacity. The last decade, however, has seen very decided progress. In 1915 there were close on 2,750,000 acres under wheat, and there is every reason to suppose that as an annual average this area will be exceeded during the course of the next decade. Every increase of one bushel above the average yield of the preceding decade will therefore, at normal rates, represent to the State an additional return of at least £500,000 per annum. Local conditions in South Australia being such as to limit the period of growth of a wheat crop to six or seven months, the impossibility of success with the heavy yielding winter wheats, which require a period of 10 months approximately for growth, will be apparent.

It is true that in very favorable

seasons and in certain districts individual yields of 40 bushels to the acre have been realized in South Australia, but Mr. Perkins is of the opinion that the general climatic conditions obtaining in that State are such as to render 20 bushels to the acre an extreme maximum decennial average.

It should be remembered, however, in speaking of the wheat average of this State, that the acreage under crop is not stationary, but increases almost annually, and that every season newly reclaimed lands are planted. Unquestionably this state of affairs tends to exercise a depressing influence on the general State yield per acre.

### Nature of Soil

Of the other factors, whose influence may tend to depress the maximum average yield, a brief examination as regards the state under review may not be out of place. The general soil characteristics are favorable, the bulk of the soils being more or less calcareous in nature, and therefore adequately stocked with lime, whilst the almost universal poverty of phosphoric acids is met by the intelligent use of phosphatic manures.

The cultural methods employed, on the other hand, are largely responsible for the relatively low averages. Unavoidable pioneering methods have led to the cropping of half-reclaimed lands, and in consequence to lighter yielding crops. An appreciable portion of the farming areas in South Australia are covered with "mallee," and the pioneering rough and ready method of "fixing" mallee land is only a partial reclamation. Not until completely freed of roots and shoots will the farms situated in mallee country reach their maximum wheat-producing capacity.

Mr. Perkins considers the farmer unwise to measure his progress in this respect by the square miles of country he has been able to roll and burn; more profitable by far, he maintains, a hundred acres thoroughly reclaimed by good deep plowing and intelligent dressing than four hundred acres on which wheat and mallee wage an unequal contest.

The last, but not least, important of the factors in the case, is that of economic conditions. In its ultimate analysis the farmers' interest in economic conditions is represented by the cost of production, on the one hand, and the price obtainable for his produce, on the other.

### Effect of Competition

The present condition of the British Isles affords a very clear-cut example of the results on wheat-farming of unfavorable economic conditions. In 1874 the area under wheat in the United Kingdom was 3,819,011 acres, whilst between 1908 and 1912 the average yearly area was only 1,859,836 acres, a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 acres, the direct consequence of the free competition of foreign wheat which is a very important economic factor.

South Australia, on the contrary, has increased its acreage under wheat at the average rate of 25,000 acres per annum, during the last decade, that is to say between 1906 and 1916, when the last decennial averages were taken.

Presumably these economic conditions were not unfavorable to the local wheatgrower. Over the same period the average Port Adelaide price

for wheat was about 4s. 2d. a bushel (including the exceptional average price of 7s. 3d. a bushel which obtained in 1914-15). This figure does not represent the price realized by the farmer; allowance must be made for the average cost of conveying the grain to the seaboard, amounting approximately to 3d. a bushel. It may be concluded, therefore, that the average price realized by the farmer in the last decade was about 3s. 11d. a bushel; and with an average yield of 9.85 bushels to the acre, this would represent an average gross return of 38s. 7d. per acre.

With regard to the average cost of production, estimates are so various, even in the same district, that it is difficult to cite any one of them as representative of the cost of wheat production throughout the State. It is apparent, however, that this must have been less than 38s. 7d. per acre in the preceding decade.

In conclusion, therefore, if the average yields of wheat in South Australia are still low compared with other countries, so is the cost of production. A substantial increase in one implies a substantial increase in the other, and Australia is yet far distant from the influence of the law of diminishing returns.

## HOW AMERICANS WON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—W. E. Johnson, at a meeting of members of the Independent Order of Templars at Whitefield's Institute, Tottenham Court Road, in an interesting address told how prohibition got a grip of America.

It was his good fortune, he said, to have been born 60 miles from the birthplace of Good Templary, and from the beginning he had assimilated its ideas. The problem of the unfed had always appealed to America. They had provided for all the unfed except one class, and that was that of the man with the "withered" appetite. All they had done for him, Mr. Johnson said, was to prey upon him to ruin him.

Prohibition, Mr. Johnson said, was not "put across" them over the protest of the majority, for it had been from the beginning a popular movement, a people's law. In the 32 states where it had been adopted voluntarily it had proved a success, and the crusade went forward for national prohibition. Another aspect from which they approached it was that of personal liberty. For 300 years the question of liberty had been part of their system, part of the essence of their life. It was a thing they had dreamed about, worked for and fought for.

### BREWERY SELLING PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

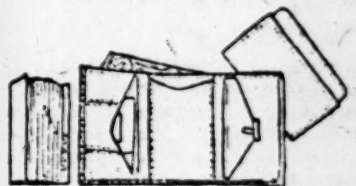
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, operating the largest brewery in Milwaukee, has begun to liquidate its assets by offering for sale nearly 2000 pieces of property in many parts of the United States. Four hundred of these properties are in Milwaukee, the majority of them saloons. The sale of any part of the brewing plant, however, is not included in the present plan.



Value is  
Often Determined  
by Scarcity

The visit of the King of the Belgians recalls to mind—that in consequence of the Vanished Royalties, caused by the war, the number of Monarchs is now so select it threatens to become an Aristocracy.

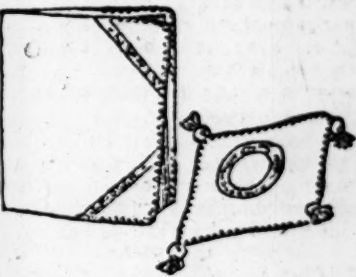
### Cross Bill Fold



Containing removable address book (shown at left), which fits into centre fold; secret bill pocket full length of case, pockets for cards, etc. Black pin seal, calf skin, and silk lining, size 4 1/2 x 3 inches folded. \$9.70

Initials stamped, 40c extra.

### Cross Telephone Set



Comprising telephone book cover 11 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, arm cushion 7 1/2 inches square. Of black oilcloth, with hand-painted decoration, floral design. Complete ..... \$4.00

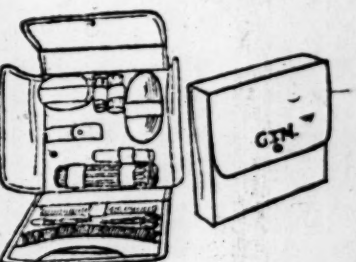
### Cross Traveling Slippers



For men and women. Black or tan kid, satin lining, case to match. When ordering, please mention size. Per pair, \$3.50

Same design, better quality, ..... \$4.00

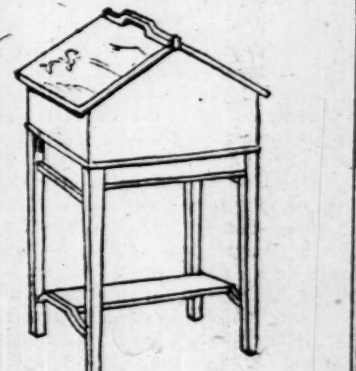
### Cross Toilet Case



For men: black cobra grained hide, lamb-skin lining, complete toilet and manicure articles; extra loop for own safety razor. Size 9x8 1/2 x 2 inches folded. .... \$17.00

Initials stamped without charge.

### Sewing Stand



Sewing Stand of black lacquered wood with blue edges; colored decorations on cover; thread tray on inside; measures 12 1/2 x 14 1/2 inches, 27 inches high. \$31.00

Mahogany, Wicker, China and Crystal Goods Shown on Second Floor. (Elevator)

Mark Cross Co.

145 Tremont Street

Between Temple Place and West St.

## OPENING NEW BOSTON STORE Wholesale and Retail

## Oriental Carpets and Rugs

Offering a large and fine selection of Persian and Chinese rugs for any size room in exclusive decorative colorings and designs. Prices are most reasonable in view of market conditions as these rugs were purchased before the war and we advise early buying.

Z. STEPANIAN

120 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Fourth Floor

Tel. Beach 433

Attention to Dealers and Interior Decorators

## Civilians Buy Army Raincoats

From Government Contractors at Cost

THE PEERLESS CO., Dept. 134, 80 Branford Place, Newark, N. J., \$7.50

The one type of Raincoat both waterproof and sanitary. The result of two years' experimentation by army experts. Made strictly to government specifications of government inspected cloth, guaranteed durable and fast color. No seal can get through—hermetically cemented, storm-proof collar with storm-proof tab, interlacing by front, adjustable fastenings around wrists, side pockets with additional slit to reach inside clothing without opening coat. Back is sanitariously ventilated, concealed by duplex yoke, giving cape effect. Because the war ended unexpectedly and military requirements ceased, civilians may buy these government approved raincoats at factory cost.

OFFICERS' DOUBLE-breasted with inverted pleat down back; belt all around with buckle; convertible collar; outside patch pockets with flaps; buckled wrist fastenings. Retail during war for \$25 to \$30. Delivered free to your door on receipt of... \$12.00

Ladies' Models made of same material ..... \$9.00

WHEN ORDERING, STATE CHEST MEASUREMENT

If not satisfied, return coat and money will be refunded

**MALLINSON'S PUSSY WILLOW • MALLINSON'S INDESTRUCTIBLE VOILE**



**FAMOUS BEAUTIES**

Louise Huff—a reflective beauty of the screen, clothes her interesting, versatile personality in the distinctive MALLINSON SILKS. A "close up" reveals the exquisite Pussy Willow.

Equally "famous beauties" are the new

**MALLINSON'S**  
Silks de Luxe

CHINCHILLA SATIN  
PUSSY WILLOW  
INDESTRUCTIBLE VOILE

DOVEDOWN  
DEW-KIST  
ROSHANARA CREPE

(All Registered Trade Mark Names)

DREAM CREPE  
KUMSI-KUMSA  
KHAKI-KOOL

By the yard at the best Silk Departments—in wearing apparel at the better Garment Departments and Class Shops. If your dealer cannot supply you, communicate direct.

**H. R. MALLINSON & COMPANY, Inc.**  
Madison Avenue "The New Silks First" 31st Street New York

**MALLINSON'S DEW-KIST • MALLINSON'S KUMSI-KUMSA • MALLINSON'S DREAM CREPE**



## DIRECT ACTION AS TRADE UNION ISSUE

British Trade Union Congress,  
Which Censured Its Parlia-  
mentary Committee, Is Called  
the "Direct Action Congress"

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The fifty-first Trade Union Congress will certainly go down in history as the "Direct Action" congress. Looked at impartially there is no getting away from the fact that the industrialists have scored all along the line. They made better use of their opportunities, and although aggressive they have displayed wonderful tact and judgment throughout; selecting just those issues for a decision which would assure them, in addition to the support of their own followers, the support of the undecided.

The attack was first launched on a motion by Robert Smillie, president of the miners' federation, referring back a paragraph in the parliamentary committee's report which briefly referred to the interview with Mr. Bonar Law on May 22, and the decision then reached, not to accede to the request of the triple alliance to convene a conference, which they justified on the assurances then given.

### The First Assault

Note the extraordinarily clever way in which the first assault was launched. This vote of censure, said Mr. Smillie, did not commit anyone to direct action or otherwise; it simply asked congress to express itself as to whether the parliamentary committee was justified or not in refusing to call a conference at the request of affiliated bodies. In spite of the tremendous potential strength of the congress, the best organized labor body in the world, owing to the weakness of its elected representatives, who were still living in a world of 30 or 40 years ago, the government absolutely ignored its wishes. He wanted to strengthen the hands of the parliamentary committee and to impress upon that body the fact that they were the servants of the labor movement and not its masters.

By a majority of over 700,000 votes the vote of censure was carried, with the result that in the subsequent debates whenever direct action was mooted, hardly a member of the committee was conspicuous for his energy in opposing the wishes of the industrialists. With the parliamentary committee more or less discredited, the lead, invariably looked to from the platform, was transferred to the body of the hall—from the officials to the rank and file.

There was just a touch of the pic-

turesque language of the I. W. W. in a resolution moved by Mr. J. Bromley, of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, instructing the parliamentary committee to prepare a practical and effective policy for the control of industry which would secure for democracy "complete emancipation from wage slavery."

### Workers' Mentality

There was a significant admission by a speaker supporting this resolution, who stated that he was aware that there were workers who were somewhat out of hand, but he believed that if they had any real voice in the control of their own industry, and the responsible trade union leaders called upon them to "get rid of ca" canny and take their "corner" they would rise nobly to the occasion. They were not to be expected, however, to go on increasing output for a gang of profiteers who were not only exploiting them as producers, but who fled away from them by increased prices any advance in wages which they gained.

In this brief speech, made by an obscure delegate, the present mentality of the workers is clearly revealed. The sentiments expressed are those dominating the rank and file at the moment, and any thought of a campaign for increased output has been put aside until the fallacies underlying those beliefs have been definitely disposed of. The resolution was carried practically unanimously.

Support was given to the actors' union and the police union and a number of other more or less contentious matters, while Mr. John Hill, general secretary of the boiler-makers, got the congress to agree to a resolution in favor of a 44-hour week, making overtime illegal, and "instructing the parliamentary committee to introduce a bill accordingly in Parliament."

Mr. Hill, it may be remarked, is a member of the joint committee of employers and trade union representatives now inquiring into the effects of the introduction of the 47-hour week, which subject has been dealt with in The Christian Science Monitor. Pending the results of that inquiry the unions agreed to suspend their application for a further reduction in hours, and it is not a pleasing reflection that Mr. Hill should have chosen the present moment to introduce the subject. Also, in regard to the introduction of a bill in Parliament; surely this is the duty of the Labor Party, which alone of the two bodies is in a position to introduce a bill.

### Bargaining for Votes

In the election for the parliamentary committee for the next year, three members of the old committee who were known to have opposed the holding of the much-discussed conference have been rejected, as also were the miners' nominees. The press immediately seized upon the latter as an indication that the congress was opposed

to the miners in consequence of their attitude, and from this it was an easy step to a further assumption that the delegates were opposed to direct action. No one with a knowledge of congress procedure in regard to the election of its officers could have arrived at such conclusions.

The fact is—and it is an ugly fact at that—that there is an incredible, not to say disgraceful, amount of bargaining for votes both at the Labor Party Conference and at the Trade Union Congress, in which the Miners' Federation this year refused to participate, with the result that their nominee failed to obtain a place on the parliamentary committee. Although beaten this year it is to be hoped the miners will pursue this policy as they are bound to break down the system because there are quite a number of other organizations equally as anxious to purify the election. The engineers, for instance, refused one year to bargain votes and lost a seat on the Labor Party Executive. As Frank Hodges explained, "The miners have suffered temporarily, but by next year their policy of honest and straight voting will produce an improvement of the policy of other organizations."

Next year's congress is to be held at Portsmouth, but whether Congress will meet once or twice in the meantime will entirely depend upon the reply of the Prime Minister to the demands submitted by organized Labor as expressed by Labor's Parliament.

### GOOD CROPS IN SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The crops for 1919 in Sweden have now, for the most part, been harvested, the results having fulfilled all expectations, which, as the summer went on continually increased. In most cases the crops are considerably above the average, whilst in no cases have they fallen below. At the end of August the rye harvest had been gathered in both in the center of Sweden and in the south, but in the north it was delayed owing to the heavy rainfall during the latter part of the month. Wheat is not yet completely harvested at the moment of writing in any part of the country, as in this case also it has been delayed owing to unfavorable conditions, and in the south much of the corn has been beaten down by the rain. Generally, however, the grain crops have been well harvested and are of good quality.

### SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Governor Frazier has called a special session of the North Dakota Legislature for Nov. 25 to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, enact legislation necessary to facilitate carrying out the Non-Partisan League program of industrial democracy and other purposes.

## KING ADDRESSES BILBAO CONGRESS

Spanish Monarch Thinks That  
There May Be Found in Nat-  
ural Science Power for Re-  
cuperation and Reconstruction

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Spain

BILBAO, Spain.—In the opening stages of the congress of natural science at Bilbao, Torres Quevedo, the eminent engineer, in the course of his address said that there was one aspect of the general question that always presented itself in the course of their work, and that was the coldness with which all technical innovations were received in Spain. It was true that some of them had received assistance and exceptional facilities which in justice they ought to recognize. It was true that Spanish journalists (and they were not the only ones) employed the most superlative eulogiums in speaking of all new things. It was true, also, that neither in the academies nor in the technical centers was there any hostility to new things, nevertheless the fact remained that they had no support.

The desire that they should triumph was general, but the number of persons who followed their labors closely and with interest was extremely small, and it was a great pity because among the young people many were led away from the pursuits on which they had embarked. The elders did not need any stimulation to continue their task, being unable and unwilling to take up any other. Against that evil their association must fight without ceasing if they wished really to work for the progress of natural science. Its name imposed on the members of the association the necessity for exerting all the means at their disposal in the endeavor to establish a current of opinion which would be interested in all innovations, which would study them attentively, and would reject those which were judged unacceptable, while assisting those which gave promise of success.

### Need of Initiative

It was well that precautions should be taken against inventors and schemers who too frequently tempted them with the vagaries of their imagination,

but even more prejudicial than these people were the strong supporters of the old routine, who, systematically opposed any novelty, fearful of compromising their technical reputation if they accepted or supported anything that proved subsequently to be a mistake.

If they wished to improve their international situation in the technical spheres, if they wished to progress industrially and economically, if they wished to achieve real authority in technical affairs, they must apply their entire effort to provoking and developing the spirit of initiative. They must not content themselves with declaring rhetorically in periodicals and reviews that they were in the van of the most advanced countries. They must back up such declarations, taking their place in the struggle for progress, considering the problems that interested the world, and solving them when they could by their own effort. "Only in this way," the speaker concluded, "cooperating in the worldwide effort, struggling and uniting with the other peoples, shall we gain the respect and prestige necessary to the technical recovery of Spain."

After this there was an interval which was devoted to thanking the foreign representatives for the homage they had paid Spain and her savants, the French being particularly mentioned. Then King Alfonso addressed the great gathering. "This is not the first time," said the king, "that I have had the very lively satisfaction of associating myself personally with the deserving work of this Spanish association for the progress of science. But the congress this year has a special significance which increases my satisfaction at assisting at its inauguration. In the matter of the great problems that war has brought upon the world, natural science must, without doubt, be one of the chief instruments employed to assist in remedying humanity's great trials at the present time. Through its workers natural science must find formulas that will permit of the renewed development of all the creative energies which the war has deflected from their normal paths. It must promote the welfare of man, and act as mediator between Capital and Labor. It must be the guide and pattern for a fruitful harmony between both of those elements, without which all production is impossible.

### Reconstruction and Recuperation

"Natural science, which took so many audacious strides during the war, solving, under the sting of ne-

cessity and moved by patriotic fervor, problems that had not presented themselves during all the long years before, must assist in the solution of these complex and transcendental questions which have risen with the dawn of peace. The same natural science, which in the terrible hours of fighting and destruction, gave an enormous impulsion to the advance of mechanics and chemistry—why should it not find in itself now, for reconstruction, for recuperation, the same fecund power, the same wonderful and heroic perseverance?"

"It is with this consoling expectation that I greet you on the gathering of this assembly, worthy of those held in the course of the last 10 years. My cordial and sincere welcome is extended to our guests. Tomorrow they will be proclaiming how our Spain is exerting herself, and is cultivating the ennobling discipline of natural science which unites all men in bonds of peace and amity.

"I must not conclude," His Majesty said, "without giving expression to my great satisfaction at seeing how, in the warmth of patriotic sentiment, Spanish engineering has accomplished in this province the work we all admire. Under a model administration, the initiative and skill of our engineers have produced abundant fruit; and all Spain prides herself on the advance and prosperity of one of her most valued regions. It is needless to add what pleasure I feel at a spectacle such as this, which strengthens and invigorates the sentiment of national unity and solidarity, and the hopes of the future which this congress awakens within me. I greet Bilbao, the noble and heroic city which has given such a striking example of its keen spirit and of its intimacy with modern institutions. And responding, I am sure, to your inmost feelings, I conclude with the cry which so often cheers the Vizcayan breast and which stands for the supreme affection of all—'Viva España!'"

### CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The first day of Canada's Victory Loan brought joy to all concerned. Reports from all over the Dominion showed that the provinces were responding splendidly and that many cities had obtained their objectives. The Dominion's special subscriptions committee reports a total of \$66,950,000, as the result of a first day's solicitations.

## BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES ON INDIA'S RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Modern Transport states that: "Recent locomotive orders placed on behalf of the Indian State Railways include contracts for 82 0-6-0 type locomotives awarded to the Vulcan Foundry, Limited, of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire; for 70 2-8-0 type locomotives to be built by Messrs. Kitson & Co., Limited, of the Airedale Foundry, Leeds, and 26 4-4-0 type engines to be delivered by the Hunslet Engine Company, Limited, of Leeds. The North British Locomotive Company, Limited, of Glasgow, has the order for 30 broad-gauge and five metro-gauge locomotives, all for the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, are to deliver 25 2-8-0 type broad-gauge locomotives for the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway, and 17 2-8-0 type broad-gauge locomotives for the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway.

"Messrs. Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Ltd., of Patricroft, Manchester, have orders for the delivery of 17 locomotives for the Burma Railways, 12 locomotives for the Assam-Bengal Railway, 10 locomotives for the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 10 locomotives for the South Indian Railway, and nine locomotives for the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. All of these locomotives are to be fitted with the Robinson type super-heater.

"The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have quite recently placed contracts with the North British Locomotive Company, Ltd., of Glasgow, for 100 locomotives for their broad-gauge (5ft. 6in.) lines, comprising 30 2-10-0 type engines, 60 2-8-0 type goods engines and 10 0-6-4 'Ghats' tank locomotives, whilst an order has been placed with the Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., for four Standard passenger engines of the 4-6-0 wheel arrangement."

### IRRIGATION CONGRESS CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—A call to unite 12 western states as an irrigation congress was issued by Gov. D. W. Davis of Idaho. The congress will convene in Salt Lake City, Utah, November 21 and 22, and the states included are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

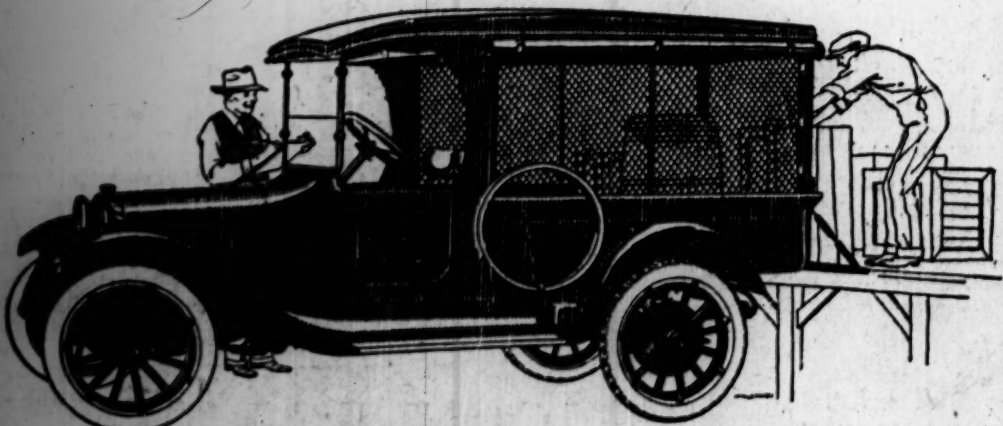
## DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

Records of business houses show that regardless of the service to which it is assigned, this car is a real economy.

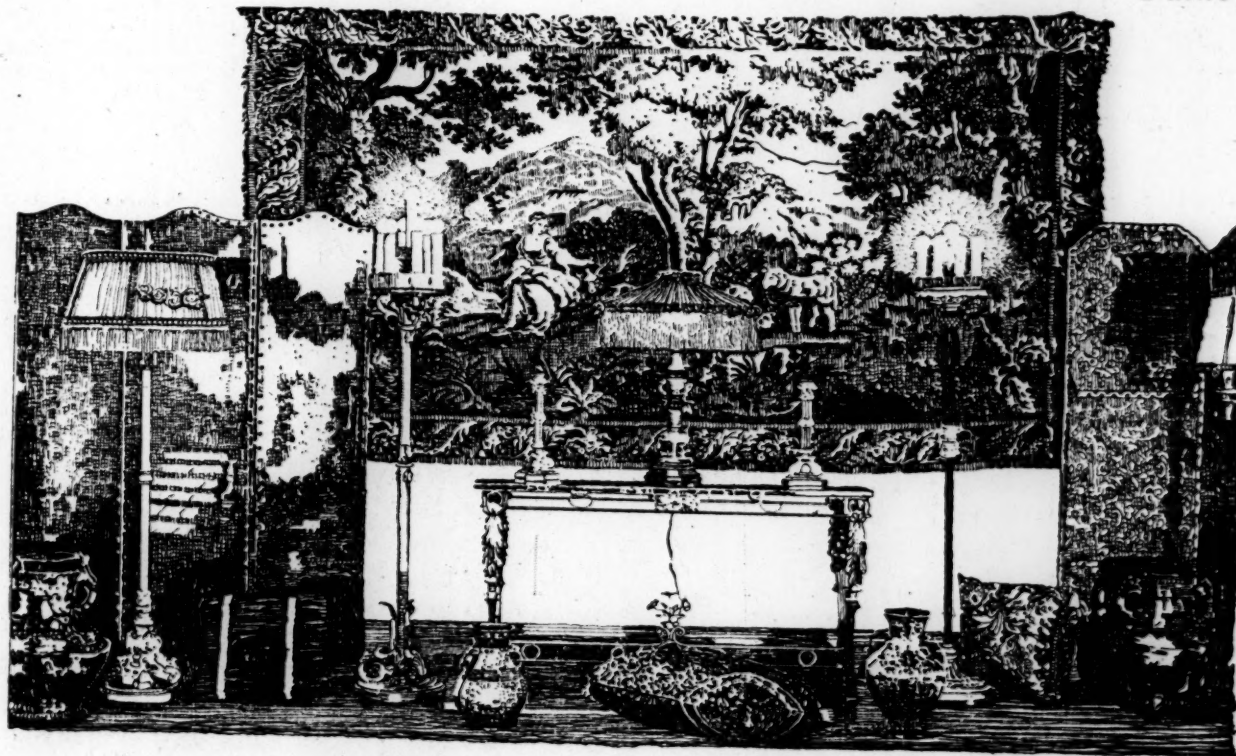
This is due, of course, to the very moderate cost of running it and keeping it up.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

HENSHAW MOTOR CO.  
1079 Commonwealth Ave., Boston



"Roads are the tools of industry. Build them, that industry may furnish employment for labor."



## A Directory of Distinction

Paine's Lamp and Drapery shops on the second floor present an ensemble of rarely beautiful decorations which unquestionably may be styled, a directory of distinction.

The illustration outlines a display seen today as one enters the Drapery shop. Picture this in the rich colorings of the wonderful tapestries, screens and fabrics, with the soft, warm glow of the lamps, torchiers, and objects of art, and one has some idea of what may be seen on every hand in Paine's unusual Lamp and Drapery shops.

With this revel of material, and a corps of able decorators, rarely has there been such a union of forces for creating really beautiful homes.

# Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston



## ATTITUDE OF SWISS TO TERMS OF PEACE

Switzerland May Not Accept the Covenant for Herself, Owing to Her Wish to Maintain Perpetual Neutrality

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Each nation has been so much occupied with the possible effects of the Treaty of Versailles upon its own present interests and future development as to throw into the background those larger international aspects according to which the terms of peace will ultimately be judged. One remedy for this particularism is to view the Treaty from the standpoint of some other nation, and preferably from the position occupied by a neutral country. This is what The Round Table has done in its current issue, and no apology is needed for recurring to that admirable political quarterly to note what is there said about the attitude of the Swiss people to the terms of peace.

In the first place, it is pointed out that the Swiss view of the peace was the natural outcome of the Swiss attitude during the war. National sympathies by no means followed the lines of racial division; French Switzerland was not pro-French any more than German Switzerland was pro-German, though there were special reasons why those living on the frontier of Germany should be driven to practice restraint in the expression of their views. "The real effect of the war on Swiss opinion has been to bring together men of different race and language and to make them better citizens of their own country. . . . During the last five years the Swiss, whatever their race, language, or creed, have come to regard with new and vital sense of its meaning the vow which Schiller put into the mouth of their ancestors on the Rütli: 'We vow to be in unity a folk of brothers; To let no need nor danger e'er divide us.'

### A Difficult Situation

Having indicated the views of the Swiss people with regard to the Treaty of Versailles by quotations from the Swiss press, The Round Table then proceeds to show what a difficult choice Switzerland has before her in the matter of the League of Nations. Can she adhere to that League without abandoning her secular neutrality and without compromising her own security? The real issue has been obscured through the manner in which the covenant of the League came into being. The covenant being an integral part of the Peace Treaty, its provisions were settled solely by the Allies. This procedure may have been necessary to secure the adoption of any covenant at all, but one of its results was to place neutral states in the position of having to decide within a short period whether they would adhere to a document in the drafting of which they had had no part. "A year ago," says the writer of the article, "when all the world thought the covenant of the League and the Peace Treaty would be two separate documents, the Swiss Government and its experts set to work to draft a covenant for the League. This draft is on record, and it has many interesting features. Some of them go further, no doubt, than anyone would have been prepared to go in Paris; but the fact that this draft was in existence and could not, as the business was ultimately conducted, be presented and defended by its authors as members of the League of Nations commission has helped to foster the impression in Switzerland that the Allies looked on the League as a close corporation of their own. That the impression is unfounded does not diminish the difficulty of removing it."

### Doctrine of Swiss Neutrality

There are many questions which the Swiss citizen has to determine before he votes for or against admission to the League, but at the root of them all is the desire to know the effect of adhesion on the doctrine of Swiss neutrality. In the opinion of the writer, it is difficult to exaggerate the stress laid by the Swiss people on the maintenance of that neutrality. It is the bulwark of Swiss policy at home and abroad. Switzerland has repeatedly declared her desire to be permanently neutral and to live at peace with all the world. Not only so, but at Paris, in 1815, the great powers declared that "the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland and her independence of all foreign influences is in the true political interest of all Europe." The maintenance of neutrality, says the

article, has alone made possible the free development within one national state of people of different race, language, and creed. It has enabled Switzerland in time of war to perform services infinitely more valuable to mankind than any she could have rendered as a combatant. Therefore it is not surprising that the Swiss approach any proposal to modify the basis of their perpetual neutrality with caution.

In these circumstances it may well be asked if Switzerland will accept the covenant for herself. After discussing the matter at some length, the writer of the article thinks she will do so with the object of amending its clauses. He cites the considered opinion of the head of the political department in the federal government (Mr. Calonder), who says that if Switzerland joins the League, as he thinks she should, her statesmen will work for such alterations in the covenant as the following: the simplification of the terms on which new states can be admitted; the introduction of a compulsory conciliation and arbitration procedure; the foundation of a permanent international tribunal; safeguards against intervention in the domestic affairs of members; an amendment of the provisions governing the revision of the covenant. "On all these points," observes The Round Table, "Switzerland will, no doubt, make useful contributions to the stock of counsel. But her greatest value to the League will lie in her own living example, ever open to the observer that the French and German national temperaments are not necessarily doomed to be forever incompatible and that no difference of race, language, or creed is an insuperable bar to a union of hearts."

## CHICAGO PLAN TO REDISTRICT CITY

There Would Be 50 Wards Under Proposed Law and Non-Partisan Election of Aldermen With Reduction in Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Adoption of a non-partisan law for the election of aldermen and the redistricting of the city of Chicago into 50 wards, with one alderman to each ward, would mean simpler elections and a reduction of at least \$700,000 in expense every other year, declares the conference committee of Chicago civic organizations, in a statement urging adoption of these laws. The proposal comes to a vote on November 4.

The present law requires the election of half of the aldermen every year, the cost of each election being about \$700,000. Under the proposed 50-ward plan, the committee states, all the aldermen would be elected at the same time.

The people are to decide in a separate referendum whether the term shall be two or four years.

The committee also urges adoption of the 50-ward law on the ground that it would bring about wards of smaller size and of equal population, thus doing away with "the injustice of the present arrangement under which some wards have much greater population than others." The largest ward in the city, in the number of voters, has nearly seven times as many registered voters, says the statement, "as the smallest ward."

Women are permitted to cast their ballots on these two measures, which were passed by the last session of the Illinois Legislature with a referendum provision.

The non-partisan law, says the committee's statement, had the support of leaders of all factions of both major political parties in the form in which it was finally passed. Instead of a party primary for the nomination of aldermen, followed by an election on partisan lines, the statement of the committee continues, "there will be a first election, at which the names of all candidates will appear on the ballot by petition, the candidate receiving a majority of all votes cast being elected. If no candidate shall receive a majority, the first election will be followed by a supplementary election, at which the names of only the two leading candidates at the first election will appear on the ballot."

Nominations by petitions must have not less than 2 per cent nor more than 5 per cent of the number of voters at the last preceding aldermanic election. The cost of an election under this plan, the committee declares, will be about \$200,000 less than under the existing law for partisan elections.

## SPRUCE RAILWAY PROJECT DEFENDED

Fear Committee Witness Insists Aircraft Timber Could Not Have Been Moved by Water—Views as to Route Differ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Edward Donlan, state Senator from Missoula, Montana, took the stand yesterday in the aircraft investigation now being conducted by the Fear congressional committee in the Federal Building. Mr. Donlan, a lumberman of long experience, told of his trip, in an advisory capacity, over the Olympic Peninsula with representatives of Siemens, Carey and Kerbaugh, the contractors who later built for the United States Government a 38-mile railroad at a cost of \$4,000,000 to get out the spruce timber needed for airplanes.

"There was no question in my mind," said Mr. Donlan, "that the cheapest and quickest thing was to build the railroad from Port Angeles along the north shore of Lake Crescent, then along the Solduc River to Lake Pleasant."

This, he said, tapped the richest section of airplane spruce in that part of the country. The shorter line advocated by some, he declared, would have been neither feasible nor valuable.

Mr. Donlan said neither John D. Ryan, former chairman of the Aircraft Production Board and former president of the Anaconda Copper Company, nor any of his associates, helped him in any way when he was running for reelection to the state Senate. "In fact," said he, "the Anaconda people were all against me, but I won in spite of them."

Replying to questions, Mr. Donlan said he found only 80,000,000 feet of good airplane spruce in the immediate district chosen, although the contract guaranteed delivery of 250,000,000. The remainder, he said, was to come from adjacent territory. He had proposed to Mr. Carey that they form a corporation, purchase the government road, with all its equipment, for \$3,500,000, to use for carrying on a logging business. Mr. Carey, he said, did not care to go into such business, so the deal did not go through. Mr. Donlan considered the estimated \$750,000 salvage value placed on the road entirely too low.

Gen. Bruce P. Disque, in charge of spruce production on the Olympic Peninsula, was notified that he and such other witnesses as he might desire to bring before the committee would be given an opportunity to

testify later, either here or in Washington.

General Disque produced a map showing that practically all the holdings of the Milwaukee Land Company were separated by a high mountain range from the road built by the government.

"The Milwaukee Land Company did not own timber enough in the section through which the government line was built to justify the construction of a wheelbarrow line," said General Disque to a representative of this newspaper.

R. M. Calkins, vice-president and former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, testified that H. E. Byram, former president and now federal director of the road, asked his advice in the matter of a Lake Crescent line. Mr. Calkins was much opposed to such a line, as he never considered it practical. It would be longer, more expensive, and would not reach the available timber. A Deep Creek extension would have served his road much better, as it would have tapped from 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 more feet of the Milwaukee Land Company's holdings.

"It was estimated that there were virtually 11,000,000,000 more feet of timber tributary to the Deep Creek road than to the Lake Crescent line," he said.

H. B. Earling, general traffic manager of the western division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, had discussed the question of spruce production with General Disque late in 1917, and he said he probably suggested that getting the timber out by rail would be better than to attempt rafting it.

"I recommended a line from Deep Creek along the Pysht River as the logical manner of extending our line, that is, the Port Angeles subsidiary of it," said Mr. Earling. "This extension would have been shorter and cheaper than the Lake Crescent road. It would have required less railroad building, an easier class of work, and would have reached more timber. It would have been more feasible in every way, and could have been built before the rainy season set in." The estimated cost, he said, was a little under \$1,400,000 for about 28½ miles.

When asked if he had urged the finishing of the 14 miles of railroad not completed at the time of the signing of the armistice, in order to enhance its salvage value, Mr. Earling said he did not recommend track laying and ballasting of that distance, but he would have considered completion justifiable had it been a case of light ballasting or finishing. Mr. Earling had had nothing whatever to do with the building of the government road. Both he and Mr. Calkins said that their road, as they supposed others did also, volunteered to aid the government in all possible ways. The committee adjourned, to reconvene probably in Washington, at the call of the chairman.

## ELECTION OUTLOOK IN NEW JERSEY

Platforms on Which Candidates for the Governorship Are Asking for Votes—Stand Is Taken for Pure Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—As election day approaches, the wets declare that prohibition has not appealed to this State, and they cite the sentiment voiced and active opposition shown in most of the larger cities.

Gov. William N. Runyon did not receive the support looked for at the primaries, and there are regrets that he was not made the Republican candidate, because, with such a candidacy, it is held that the voters' task would have been more clearly defined.

Senator Edward I. Edwards, Democratic candidate for Governor, assails prohibition as a blow at personal liberty, but he demands immediate ratification of the woman suffrage amendment.

N. A. K. Bugbee, Republican candidate, stands on a platform favoring local option for Sunday amusement, and many Republicans are resentful because of this. He has made a campaign for the governorship by denouncing "the doctrines of the Democratic candidate as dangerous, and urging full obedience to the Constitution. Mr. Bugbee is also unchanged as to woman suffrage, declaring the State should have a referendum to decide the matter.

Public utilities are to be looked after by Mr. Bugbee should he become the Governor, and, as the zoning plan for car fares is a hot issue just now, the candidate is telling the public he is in favor of an appraisal of the property of the public utilities corporations and if investigation by skilled engineers show a three-cent fare to be insufficient he would stand by that proposition.

Charles E. Lane, the regular candidate of the Prohibition Party for Governor, expects to gain much support from hitherto antagonistic quarters. Some of the quiet observers of affairs working in the ranks of the Prohibition Party venture the assertion that his vote will be a genuine surprise even in these ironbound centers of beer and "shadow" beer interests, Hudson and Essex counties. Whether the Socialists, the single taxers, and other influences, secular or otherwise, are going to help to that end cannot be definitely learned.

There is a daily increasing element in the State who are discontented and restless over many things, but recog-

nition is made that New Jersey will in no way suffer for taking her stand with her sister states for Prohibition. Efforts to sway this growing sentiment by luring advertisements and other propaganda, warning of higher taxes and higher rents fall flat. New Jersey is rapidly swinging towards everything progressive. Party leaders are working hard to keep their forces in line, but they feel there are new factors at work, more or less elusive, that make prognostication more than ever unsatisfactory. There is a steady stand for pure Americanism and the upholding of the Constitution without fear or favor.

### Coming State Elections

Five Governors to Be Chosen on Tuesday—Dry Issue in Two States

NEW YORK, New York.—Five states, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi, will elect governors at the "off year" elections to be held next Tuesday, November 4. The only congressional election will be held in the fifth district of Oklahoma, where a successor will be chosen to Representative Joseph B. Thompson on November 8.

Prohibition is the chief issue in the Ohio elections, where the voters will be called upon to vote on two amendments and two referenda on the subject. The referenda relate to the legislative ratification of the federal prohibition amendment and the Prohibition Enforcement Act passed by the last Legislature. The amendments propose that 2.75 per cent liquor shall not be defined as intoxicating, and that constitutional state-wide prohibition be repealed. A third proposed amendment relates to classification of property for taxation.

Voters of Kentucky also vote on the question of state-wide prohibition.

Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland will elect new members to both legislative branches. Voters of New York will be called upon to vote for members of the State Assembly and justices of the State Supreme Court. Illinois and Nebraska are to elect delegates to constitutional conventions, and in Texas the voters are asked to approve a call for a constitutional convention and six constitutional amendments.

There are no elections in the far western states.

## CREEL BOARD COST MILLIONS

Expense of the United States Committee on Public Information Was About \$6,600,000

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Committee on Public Information, headed by George Creel, cost the government about \$6,600,000 on the face of its records, according to official reports now before Congress, which says the committee's affairs cannot be wound up for six months because of the confusion.

Chairman Creel and other officials of the committee are charged with gross negligence in handling the government's funds in a report by E. K. Ellsworth, of the Council of National Defense, appointed to liquidate the committee's affairs.

"It appears that immediately after the signing of the armistice," said Mr. Ellsworth, "practically all of the officials of the committee threw up their jobs and returned to private life, leaving but a few minor officials in charge."

The committee issued hundreds of checks for individual expenses far in excess of the \$1000 maximum limit fixed by Congress, the report says. They ranged, it adds, from \$100 to \$500,000, and were issued to between 400 and 500 persons, who advanced parts to other persons, making final accounting to the government extremely difficult.

Mr. Ellsworth said he was refusing to pay some accounts approved by Chairman Creel.

### COLLEGE WORK FOR PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—E. O. Holland, president of the Washington State College at Pullman, is arranging with Henry Drum, warden of the State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, to inaugurate the college extension service at the prison for the benefit of the inmates. The regular bulletin course will be given and, in addition, lectures will be sent to the institution at regular intervals.



With the New Season Come Charming New Materials



THIS is the moment when dresses of warmer fabrics are in every woman's mind—Velvets and velveteens are in great demand, and what rich, warm, lovely dresses they do make! —And not only are they used for women's dresses—both for afternoon and evening—but also for separate skirts, evening wraps and children's coats and dresses. There are the wide widths of soft silk chiffon velvet that are so much wanted, and the colors are too lovely for words!

- Velveteens—36 inches wide, in the new as well as the staple shades and black. 2.50
- Imported Velveteens—36 inches wide, in brown, navy blue, copenhagen blue and black. 4.50
- Silk Chiffon Velvets—In Russian green, taupe, Fekin blue; 39 inches wide. 6.00
- Silk Chiffon Velvets—42 inches wide, in American beauty, orchid, pink, gold, taupe, Russian green, electric blue and purple. 7.00
- Wide Wale Corduroy—32 inches wide, in the colors most used this season and white. 1.50

### The new Silks are a joy to see:

—There are charming iridescent weaves in subtle shades of blue and green—there are new golden dome Georgettes—one has gay nosegays on a soft ground of gray. They will make charming afternoon dresses.

- Iridescent Multi-Colored Silks—Rare shades in unusual combinations; 40 inches wide. 3.75
- Golden Dome Printed Georgettes—Quaint patterns, printed on the finest qualities of georgette. There are light and dark effects; 40 inches wide. 3.25
- Crepé Meteor—A fine smooth weave, rich and lustrous in the colors you will want this year; 40 inches wide. 3.00
- Satin Charmeuse—A soft graceful material in the wanted colors; 40 inches wide. 3.00
- Crepé de Chine—A splendid quality in all the colors; for street and evening dresses; 40 inches wide. 2.00

Striped and Plaid Taffetas and Satins—All fine silk, in a variety of two and three-tone effects on taffeta and satin grounds; in medium and dark street colorings. 2.50

### Black Silks

- Black Duchesse Satin—A rich, deep black, guaranteed not to break, crack or slip; 36 inches wide. 3.00
- Black Dress Satin—40 inches wide, rich and beautiful. 2.50
- Black Charmeuse—40 inches wide; splendid for dresses; an exceptional value. 3.50

Store hours  
9 to 5:30

**SHEPARD**  
STORES.  
BOSTON, MASS.

Mail orders  
promptly filled

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

### POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

## Republican Rally Tonight

Tremont Temple

By the Republican Club of Massachusetts

CONCERT BY THE SALEM CADET BAND AND COMMUNITY SINGING FROM 7 TO 8 O'CLOCK

SPEAKERS

HON. CALVIN COOLIDGE  
U. S. SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE  
CHARLES SUMNER BIRD

HON. GEORGE H. ELLIS, President of the Club, will preside

NO TICKETS REQUIRED

NO SEATS RESERVED

DOORS OPEN AT 6:30 O'CLOCK

GEORGE H. ELLIS, President

EARL E. DAVIDSON, Secretary

*Wanamaker's*



Music for Betterment

THERE are seventy-six different pianos, player-pianos and reproducing pianos in the Wanamaker Piano Salons. This collection suggests many of the names that you have become familiar with, either through association or hearsay—including the CHICKERING-AMPCO Reproducing Piano.

IT IS necessary, of course, in a store that seeks to render adequate service, to provide something for everybody—something that is worthy and useful; and the seventy-six different instruments cover a wide range, suggesting a price and a style that will meet the requirements of persons of widely varied tastes and ideas.

### The Seven Phonographs

—have been chosen with a similar object in view. To say that this or that is the best, simply because one happens to think so (or for business reasons), is not the function of a store that seeks to serve fairly.

HERE, for example, is the Victrola, the Edison, the Cheney, the Columbia, the Sonora, the Vocalion and the Pathe. You may hear them all; and by hearing them side by side you can tell which of the instruments will bring the greatest satisfaction to you.

EACH of the seven phonographs, like each of the seventy-six pianos, represents full value according to Wanamaker standards. The choice rests with you. But it is good to know that you can exercise this choice free from opinion that is guided solely by business motives.

THE Wanamaker Store believes in music for the sake of music. The programs in the Auditorium, the organs in the store, and the musical numbers that can be heard at various hours of the day in the rotundas, bear evidence of our love for musical expression and of our belief in the good that it brings. Thus, you can find a logical connection between the theory and the practice—and an adequate reason for musical salons that strive to be useful.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**

Broadway at Ninth, New York



## POLICE STRIKE AN ISSUE IN ELECTION

Question of Right of Public Employees to Use Weapon of Organized Labor Involved in Campaign in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—National attention is attracted to the Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign, which will come to an end with the election next Tuesday, because of the prominence given to the Boston police strike, an issue involving the question of the right of public employees to use the weapon of organized labor to force their demands.

Practically all other issues, national and state, have been subordinated to the police situation, which has been the subject of nation-wide comment, the greater part of it in support of the attitude of Governor Calvin Coolidge, who declared that the men were "deserters" and that "there can be no opportunity for any compromise." He refused absolutely to consider resignation of the men under any conditions, declaring that "there is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time," a phrase that was picked up and quoted by the leading papers of the United States.

Coincidentally President Wilson brought the Boston police strike into further national prominence by saying "that the strike of the policemen of a great city, leaving that great city at the mercy of thugs, is a crime against civilization." In another statement he said, "In my judgment the obligation of a policeman is as sacred and direct as the obligation of a soldier."

Other Issues Brought Forward  
Other issues have been brought forward such as the street railway situation, methods of taxation, treatment of service men, development of water powers and other questions, but with the campaign rapidly drawing to a close all efforts to drag in strictly party issues have been practically in vain and the governorship is likely to be settled next Tuesday solely on the issue raised by the Boston police

strike and which the Republican leaders have seen fit to call the issue of "law and order."

Throughout the campaign Governor Coolidge and Republican leaders have indicated time and again that they are satisfied to go before the voters upon no other issue. Some of his supporters have gone so far as to assert that a vote against him is a vote for socialism.

Richard H. Long, the Democratic candidate for governor, is making his campaign largely an attack upon the present administration for its attitude on street railway matters, the treatment of the service men, and the "need of a business administration." Incidentally he has expressed his sympathy for the Boston policemen who quit their jobs and has said that "those with good records should be reinstated." These indirect "promises" have brought all the striking policemen to the banner of Mr. Long and groups of them have been touring the State in his interests.

### Drop Party Affiliations

Reports from all parts of the State indicate that the rank and file of the voters temporarily have dropped all party affiliations and are discussing the state tickets, not upon the question of ratifying the Peace Treaty, not upon any national or state Republican or Democratic issues, but purely and simply on the issue of the right of public employees to strike, as raised by Governor Coolidge in the Boston police situation.

The election seems to rest upon the interpretation which each individual is going to give to the action of the Governor. The general and widespread indorsement of his attitude in other states undoubtedly has been an important factor in arousing great public interest. Voters of all parties are turning the question over in their minds and it is becoming daily more evident that when they enter the polling places next Tuesday no party nor union affiliations nor other considerations are going to prevent them from voting according to the dictates of their conscience.

It is maintained by Republican leaders that Governor Coolidge has taken a stand for democracy and the Constitution, and that every thinking man, Republican or Democrat, manufacturer or worker, unionist or non-unionist, is going to base his vote next Tuesday on whether or not he desires orderly government "of the people,

by the people, for the people, or a development of those conditions which lead to discontent and disorder.

### Democrats Give Support

A striking feature of the campaign has been the announcements of support of Governor Coolidge from a number of prominent Democratic leaders and one large Democratic newspaper on the ground that there are no Democratic issues in the campaign and that the only issue is one of "law and order" as promulgated and maintained by Governor Coolidge. Thus far there has been only one noteworthy instance of a supporter of Governor Coolidge going over to Mr. Long because of the attitude of the former on the police strike. This manifested itself in a number of letters from an educator in a private school at West Newton, Massachusetts, published by Long supporters as "political advertisements" and declaring that the writer should vote for Richard H. Long because of the Governor's action on the police strike. The effect of these advertisements, however, was greatly discounted by a later statement from the heads of the school in question in which they gave their unqualified support to Governor Coolidge and concluded by saying that the writer of the letters is a brother of one of the members of the Boston police force who went out and this perhaps rendered it "difficult for him to view the situation from an impartial standpoint."

### GRADUATES TO SIT ON ADVISORY BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Tulane University and Newcomb College, said to be the largest combined coeducational institution of learning in the South, has decided to admit representatives of the graduate associations of both colleges to sit on the board of administration which handles the affairs of the two institutions. This was so decided at the October meeting of the board, with President R. M. Walmsley presiding and proposing this concession.

The new plan provides for the election by the Tulane University Alumni Association and the Newcomb College Alumnae Association of an advisory council of seven. This council will then select two, one man and one woman, to sit with the board of administration.

## MANUFACTURERS AND GOVERNMENT

Manager of Associated Industries of Massachusetts Says They Should Take Active Part and Drive Out Politicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Manufacturers should take a more active part in governing their state and his country, rather than leave it to politicians. The industrialist has more at stake than the politician. Take them as a class, they are a stronger set of men.

"The politicians would be no match for them if they would arouse themselves, assume their full duty as citizens, and remember that it is their duty to do their part in governing their state and their country just as much as they conceive it to be their duty to add to the productivity of the Nation by directing great industrial enterprises." Manufacturers united in the association, he said, could have a strong influence on legislation.

He declared that the association of 1381 members had tried to adhere to its constitutional objects, "to promote the welfare of its members and their employees and the prosperity of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its industries."

"The 'supposedly impassable gulf' between management and labor," he said, to those who are disposed to regard both as essential factors in the growth and welfare of State and Nation, is wholly imaginary.

"There are no irreconcilable difficulties to be set aside if the disposition of both sides is to be fair, just, and honest," he said. He declared that any person who "attempts to fan the flames of discontent" is fundamentally vicious, and contended that "it is for one side (Labor) to purge itself of its parasites, its irritants, its selfish and self-constituted misrepresentatives, whose only apparent objects in life appear to be to deprive others of certain inherent constitutional rights, and to obtain a comfortable living by passing the collection box." Managers of industry, he said, should "see that their foremen

are imbued with the same fair and honest attitude toward the men and women under them that governs the daily life of the heads of industrial establishments." Most trouble in industry he blamed upon the foremen.

"Where are these differences except as they are created and fostered by those whose stock in trade is misunderstanding, suspicion, jealousy, envy, and willful perversion of the rights of man?" he asked. "How easily men reach an amicable understanding whenever the principle of humanity and the exemplification of the Golden Rule enter the situation." He declared that the Associated Industries stand for cooperation, not militancy, but "can and will fight when the inherent rights of man are assailed."

He declared that the association of 1381 members had tried to adhere to its constitutional objects, "to promote the welfare of its members and their employees and the prosperity of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its industries."

"The 'supposedly impassable gulf' between management and labor," he said, to those who are disposed to regard both as essential factors in the growth and welfare of State and Nation, is wholly imaginary.

"There are no irreconcilable difficulties to be set aside if the disposition of both sides is to be fair, just, and honest," he said. He declared that any person who "attempts to fan the flames of discontent" is fundamentally vicious, and contended that "it is for one side (Labor) to purge itself of its parasites, its irritants, its selfish and self-constituted misrepresentatives, whose only apparent objects in life appear to be to deprive others of certain inherent constitutional rights, and to obtain a comfortable living by passing the collection box." Managers of industry, he said, should "see that their foremen

are imbued with the same fair and honest attitude toward the men and women under them that governs the daily life of the heads of industrial establishments." Most trouble in industry he blamed upon the foremen.

are imbued with the same fair and honest attitude toward the men and women under them that governs the daily life of the heads of industrial establishments." Most trouble in industry he blamed upon the foremen.

"Where are these differences except as they are created and fostered by those whose stock in trade is misunderstanding, suspicion, jealousy, envy, and willful perversion of the rights of man?" he asked. "How easily men reach an amicable understanding whenever the principle of humanity and the exemplification of the Golden Rule enter the situation." He declared that the Associated Industries stand for cooperation, not militancy, but "can and will fight when the inherent rights of man are assailed."

He declared that the association of 1381 members had tried to adhere to its constitutional objects, "to promote the welfare of its members and their employees and the prosperity of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its industries."

"The 'supposedly impassable gulf' between management and labor," he said, to those who are disposed to regard both as essential factors in the growth and welfare of State and Nation, is wholly imaginary.

"There are no irreconcilable difficulties to be set aside if the disposition of both sides is to be fair, just, and honest," he said. He declared that any person who "attempts to fan the flames of discontent" is fundamentally vicious, and contended that "it is for one side (Labor) to purge itself of its parasites, its irritants, its selfish and self-constituted misrepresentatives, whose only apparent objects in life appear to be to deprive others of certain inherent constitutional rights, and to obtain a comfortable living by passing the collection box." Managers of industry, he said, should "see that their foremen

are imbued with the same fair and honest attitude toward the men and women under them that governs the daily life of the heads of industrial establishments." Most trouble in industry he blamed upon the foremen.

are imbued with the same fair and honest attitude toward the men and women under them that governs the daily life of the heads of industrial establishments." Most trouble in industry he blamed upon the foremen.

## ALIEN ISSUE MAY EXTEND SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SACRAMENTO, California—By an action taken at a meeting of the new California Oriental Exclusion League, the plan of Governor Stephens for holding a legislative session of an hour or so, to ratify the national suffrage amendment, on Saturday, is threatened. The caucus and the introduction of the proposed resolutions in both houses will virtually stampede the Legislature in favor of a second special session, it is said. The resolutions provide for prohibiting aliens ineligible to citizenship from having land at all for agricultural purposes, in California; from holding stock in corporations, and from contracting picture-bride marriages.

## ANNOUNCEMENT MADE OF LOAN TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement was made here on Thursday that a \$5,500,000 loan to the Republic of China will be offered on the Chicago market within a few days by the Continental & Commercial Securities Company. The loan is offered to investors to yield slightly over 7 per cent, and will run for two years. The proceeds of the new loan are to be used to retire the \$5,000,000 loan which was sold two years ago by the Continental & Commercial Trust and Savings Bank. This loan matures today. The announcement was made by John Jay Abbot, vice-president of the securities company, who recently returned from an extended tour of China.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

On Tuesday (Election Day) it will be closed all day

# B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

The Department for

## Catalogue and Folder Merchandise

which occupies a very extensive section of the Sixth Floor (having recently been greatly enlarged), is now offering many exceptional values in

## Autumn and Winter Wearing Apparel

(new, fashionable, and of excellent qualities)

for Women, Misses and Children, Men, Youths and Boys

(Elevators on Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets)

Six Hundred

### Women's Corduroy Robes

very specially priced at

\$11.50 each

(exclusive of War tax)

will constitute a Monday Sale

of timely interest in

The House Gown Department

on the Third Floor

### The Upholstery Department

has ready for selection a very unusual assemblage of

### Reversible Velour Portieres

(custom made), cut from material of especially fine quality and embracing a great variety of artistic color effects, designed to harmonize with interior furnishings of practically every type. These Portieres measure eight feet in length (finished) and are marked at most attractive prices.

(Fourth Floor)

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Mercantile Heart of New England

This Year More Than Ever Before  
It Is Advisable to

## Do Holiday Shopping in November

EVERY indication points to an unexampled Holiday buying this year. This buying, if it should follow the precedent of other years, would be largely concentrated in the weeks just preceding the Holiday. But it will be very unwise to delay Holiday shopping this year. Conditions are abnormal. Merchandise of the right kind is not as easy as usual to obtain and will be less easy later on. Neither will it be as easy to supplement sufficiently our regular salesforce with good salespeople during December. Therefore, we most strongly urge and emphasize the necessity of doing the ordinary Holiday shopping so far as possible (and to use every effort to make it possible) in November. We have done our part by assembling our Holiday stocks a full month earlier than customary.

Holiday Shopping in November will mean larger and better assortments to select from and the best possible individual attention and service

The above statements apply with equal force to ALL our patrons—those who purchase for cash and also those who have accounts with us.

As an additional inducement we make this announcement to those having approved charge accounts or who wish to arrange for such—

All Charges for Merchandise purchased between November 1 and December 25 may be paid with Account to be rendered on January 1, 1920.

And as a further encouragement to early Holiday shopping, and as a reward to our loyal fellow-workers for their faithful services during the past year

We shall pay our regular Holiday Commission of 1/2 of 1% to each of our salespeople on his or her total sales from November 1 to December 25

Our non-selling Fellow-workers will, of course, benefit in their Holiday bonus proportionately with our salespeople.

# Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

## Time to plan for Holiday Shopping



## WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY IS CHARGED

Member of Boston City Council Severely Criticizes Proposed Expenditure for Improvements at the Charles Street Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Henry E. Hagan, a member of the Boston City Council, declares that improvements planned for the Charles Street Jail in Boston represent, in his opinion, an unwarranted waste of public money, and that it would be quite possible to build a new jail without calling for any larger appropriation than is demanded for the contemplated repairs.

Mr. Hagan fought the expenditure of money for jail improvements to the last, but the vote of the council was light to one against him, and the Mayor has approved the appropriation just recommended by the council. It is almost inevitable, therefore, that the improvements will be made as planned.

The first appropriation made for the proposed jail changes did not prove sufficient, according to Mr. Hagan, who said that the bids were made by contractors, through personal invitation, and not through advertising; therefore a second appropriation order, recently passed, was necessary. "I fought this project in the council," Mr. Hagan told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I tried to show that it was a waste of public money, that it meant spending \$400,000 for improvements, though after getting them there would not be one square foot of extra room in the jail, which is now insufficient for proper recreation space for the prisoners. Moreover, the improvements do not contemplate any change in the insanitary cell conditions, which more than anything else ought to be changed."

"All that the money will be used for, apparently, is to remodel the old house, formerly the residence of Sheriff Quinn. The plans provide for an auditorium for church services, and to that extent will be of value. But it would be better, in my opinion, to take the money now appropriated, the approximate sum of the two appropriations, and add \$400,000 to it, to build a new jail, thoroughly modern."

"The additional money would not have to be taken from the city treasury because the Massachusetts General Hospital, next door to the jail, is anxious to expand its facilities and would take the site of the old jail and pay the city for it. The amount thus obtainable, plus the amount of the new appropriations, would build a new jail."

"The city already owns land suitable for a new jail. It is no longer necessary to have the jail in close proximity to the courthouse, as was the case in the old days of horse-drawn vehicles. I have obtained estimates that the expense of a new jail, with ample facilities, would be about \$700,000."

"As an alternative, I recommend that the city use Deer Island as a jail. The population of Deer Island (where the house of correction is located) has decreased rapidly under prohibition, and the women's prison, the most modern building there, has been closed for months. I offered a plan that we retain Deer Island, and make it the city jail, but the council would not consent to it. The population has so much decreased that many employees there have been discharged, and probably three times as many could be discharged if it were desired to do so. I understand that there is now one keeper for about every two inmates."

The first appropriation for the jail annex was \$132,500, and the new appropriation will be \$140,000. The Boston Finance Commission, like Councilman Hagan, opposed the improvements.

The commission reached its conclusion independently, but its findings strongly supported the views which had been advanced by Mr. Hagan.

The city of Boston has many sites in case it were decided to build a new jail, so that no expense for land would be necessary. One that has found favor with many persons is toward the Dorchester end of the Strandway, in South Boston, a stretch of new-made land; but of late this has been under consideration, it is understood, as a landing place for mail airplanes.

The present jail, located in Charles Street, is merely a place of detention, where prisoners awaiting trial must be kept indoors most of the time and without proper opportunity for recreation. A new jail would, if put up in some uncongested part of the city, or if it utilized the facilities of Deer Island, make it possible to keep inmates out of doors and engaged in productive work.

## THE DRY VICTORY IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Referring to the overwhelming victory for the prohibition forces in the Province of Ontario, Samuel Groves, secretary of the Ottawa Referendum Committee, declares that as a result of the vote the bar has gone forever. He emphasizes the fact that out of 851 municipalities in the Province, no fewer than 574 were already dry, and therefore showed their preference for the dry state, after having made due trial thereof. He added, that there must be a strict and impartial application of the law. "Many a working man," he said, "has not voted for prohibition because he argued that while he could not get liquor under existing conditions, the rich man can. The law should be administered with impartiality in every case. The penalty for the first violation of the liquor laws should be \$1000, the second \$2000, and the third imprisonment without the option of a fine. While I am ready to make concessions to the other side, I do believe that we should continue an active and aggressive campaign of education, to convince them that liquor is not necessary. Education has wrought wonders in the last four years, and many who did not believe that anything could be done by it four years ago have been converted."

ond \$2000, and the third imprisonment without the option of a fine. While I am ready to make concessions to the other side, I do believe that we should continue an active and aggressive campaign of education, to convince them that liquor is not necessary. Education has wrought wonders in the last four years, and many who did not believe that anything could be done by it four years ago have been converted."

## GENERAL GUTIERREZ ELECTED PRESIDENT

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez was elected president of the Republic of Honduras by a majority of 47,565 in the elections held in that republic on Sunday, according to official dispatches received here from Tegucigalpa. The opposing candidate, Dr. Alberto Membrillo, received 15,546 votes.

## COAL SITUATION IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—The lessening supply of natural gas is causing much uneasiness in this city. The Mayor and commissioners have recommended to the citizens that they lay in sufficient coal to guard against the results of a diminishing gas supply. New wells are being bored but it will be some weeks before they will be sufficiently deep to be producers and the volume of their product is doubtful. Coupled with the gas shortage is the possibility of another cessation of work on the part of the coal miners in western Canada. It was expected that District 18, United Mine Workers of America, would come under the call of the general strike on November 1, individual locals having been so notified. On the other hand the One Big Union organizers, who claim that a big percentage of the miners are "carrying two cards," have made the announcement through the former president of the district, P. M. Christophers, that "there will be no strike in the coal mines of western Canada this winter unless such a strike is called by the rank and file through the One Big Union." This statement has brought from the international officials the statement that they have no intention of calling off District 18 in the event of a strike across the border. Ten thousand men are now at work in the district.

## MANITOBA COAL BRIQUETTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—After studying the coal-field conditions in the middle west of Canada, chiefly in southwestern Manitoba, R. A. Ross, a member of the Administrative Commission of the city of Montreal and chairman of the Lignite Utilization Board of Canada, has returned to Montreal. The immediate result of the study is the decision of the board to erect a plant to manufacture briquettes from Manitoba coal at a rate of 100 tons a day, or about 30,000 tons a year. This is a purely experimental idea, according to Mr. Ross, and the intention is to test the commercial possibilities of the manufactured briquettes. If a success, larger plants would probably be started, and operated either by the government or by private commercial interests. In the meantime Mr. Ross is of the opinion that competition with the United States and the anthracite coal interests is useless in that part of the country, at least for the present, and more than probably in the future as well.

## WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The work of reestablishing war veterans in civil life is making great strides in British Columbia. The provincial branch of the Soldiers Civil Re-establishment Board has already trained 900 veterans for industrial work, and there are 1700 soldiers who are either attending vocational classes or taking special training courses in industries. The department is training men for approximately 150 different trades and professions, the idea being to prevent the overstocking of the market in any individual trade or occupation. Employers are cooperating heartily in finding jobs for these men as soon as their training is completed.

## ATLAS CRUCIBLE STEEL CO.

TRADE L-XX MARK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HIGH SPEED

Licensed Manufacturers of STAINLESS STEEL for cutlery

We also offer you another quality product in DEWARD non-shrinking tool steel. This steel for its purpose is easily a leader.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS

DUNKIRK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

NEW YORK  
CHICAGO  
ST. LOUIS  
CLEVELAND

DETROIT  
BUFFALO  
PITTSBURGH  
BOSTON  
PHILADELPHIA

MONTREAL  
DAYTON  
TORONTO  
MINNEAPOLIS

## SILVER PROBLEM PUZZLES MEXICO

Light Made of Several Solutions Proposed by Luis Cabrera—New Political Party—Hemp Trust Liquidation Decree

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—El Universal, on October 8, published further optimistic comments of Luis Cabrera, in regard to the rise of silver and the scarcity of silver coins in the city. The rise of the value of silver, he stated, was not to be deplored, inasmuch as Mexico is a silver-producing country; he did not believe that the scarcity being experienced was due to its shipment out of the country, but that it was being gathered in by money brokers to do a little profiteering. He stated that in order to avert a money crisis and to adjust values to the rise in silver, the government had in view one of the three following projects: to make gold coins of smaller denomination, to diminish amount of silver in the coins, or to make other fractional coins of copper or nickel.

On October 9, Excelsior published a sarcastic editorial entitled "New Swords of Damocles," in which it states that, like Cyrano de Bergerac's six ways of reaching the moon, Mr. Cabrera has announced that he has three whereby to avert the monetary crisis which appears to threaten. One method—to diminish gold to remedy a shortage of silver—it says, would be purely and simply "financial homeopathy." To diminish the size of the coins would be frankly impossible; they are so small already from the previous reduction. "Out of pesos we have made pesos, out of tostons, tostons, but how can we make out of vigesimos, vigesimos, without its being impossible to handle them?" The third alternative, it declares, to alter the standard of coinage, would be "nothing short of counterfeiting." As with Cyrano, who, with his six ways of getting to the moon, preferred the seventh, so Mr. Cabrera's lyre, aside from the three strings mentioned, must have a fourth which he will play upon at the proper time. "What does the future hold for us? Goodness only knows! Let us wait, or, rather, let us despair, because with such lucking as that which it has been our luck or ill luck to have, we shall come to everything but credit and respectability."

On October 12, the press announced that the Department of Hacienda had issued instructions that all government employees and government payments should be paid in 80 per cent gold and 20 per cent silver, so as to relieve the shortage in silver, with the result that the premium offered by the brokers has been reduced from 6 per cent to 2½ per cent.

## New Political Party

El Herald gives an account of the organization of a new political party, the Partido Liberal Democrático, at the first meeting of which Gen. Salvador Alvarado made known "that he would not be a presidential candidate. On October 12, the party issued a manifesto to the Mexican public, which appeared in all of the papers, stating that there was a latent and justified fear in the spirit of the Mexican people as to the possibility of an approaching political crisis, and urging that only by the whole-hearted and sincere participation of the entire populace in the coming presidential elections could a catastrophe be averted. The Partido Nacional Cooperativista has allied itself with the new party."

On October 7, El Universal announced that the Frias-Rios Petroleum Bill had been rejected in the Senate the afternoon previous, by a vote of 26 against 15. Previous to the voting, Senator Frias offered to withdraw his initiative if Mr. Salinas, Subsecretary of the Department of Industry, would withdraw his, and proposed that they cooperate to the end of formulating a law which would meet all national needs, with public sessions, and having technical advisers not employed by the government, which was refused by Mr. Salinas. On October 11, El Universal stated that the President's petroleum bill, presented in November, 1918, had been approved generally in the Senate the day before.

El Universal, on October 12, stated that Mr. Luis Cabrera, in connection with the approval in the Senate of the President's initiative, had remarked that it was useless for the Senate to spend the time discussing petroleum bills, as the petroleum companies would not be satisfied until they got what they wanted, and that the only way in which to settle the question was to make an arrangement with the companies themselves, which would be impossible so long as they continued carrying their complaints to the United States Senate instead of communicating with the Mexican Government.

## Hemp Company in Liquidation

El Universal, on October 9, announced that the Comisión Reguladora de Henequén, the hemp trust of Merida, Yucatán, was in liquidation, following a decree issued by the state Legislature ordering the same on the 6th. On October 11, El Universal stated that the Merida Chamber of Commerce had protested against the severe terms of said decree, claiming that it would halt commerce, with the result that the state Legislature issued a further decree under the terms of which the liquidation of the Comisión Reguladora will be in the hands of a committee of henequen growers.

The chambers of commerce in Toluca, Monterey, and other northern cities have complained to headquarters in this city regarding the great difficulty being experienced to secure shipping facilities, and also, when this service is secured, the exorbitant gratifications demanded therefor by the employees of the railroad.

Excelsior, on October 8, published a statement issued by the Department of Hacienda, showing the amount of its "infalsificable" issue of paper money burned to date, leaving, from the issue of \$515,000,000 pesos, \$117,830,702 still to be taken in. On the 12th Excelsior announced that \$2,200,000 more of this issue had been burned.

On October 12, Excelsior stated that a number of Chinese citizens had arrived in the city, for the purpose of establishing a Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Mexico.

El Universal, on October 9, said that the government had granted a concession to a German citizen by the name of Jose Elmer Vel Shaller, to construct an oil duct in the northern part of the state of Veracruz, as well as a railway and wharves on the coast.

## SAILORS' CLUB FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—A sailors' club, independent of any religious or community organization, has been started by the enlisted men of the Pacific fleet. A large building within half a mile of the ocean has been obtained and is being remodeled, all the work being done by the sailors. Funds are being raised among the men themselves.

## CHICAGO JANITORS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago flat janitors do not want to live in basement apartments, nor in any apartment in buildings where they are employed; they want an eight-hour day and a 70 per cent increase in salaries, according to demands presented to the Chicago Real Estate Board by the Chicago Flat Janitors Union.

## MUSIC

## Mr. Rachmaninoff in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Truly a stimulating and a novel program that Mr. Montoux set before his Friday afternoon audience at the fourth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Stimulating in that new musical ideas were set forth, and novel in that all three numbers were heard for the first time at these concerts.

Haydn's symphony in B flat (B. and H. No. 85), bearing the title "The Queen of France" has somehow escaped performance through the 33 years of the orchestra, and the audiences have been the loser. There are touches in this, now of brilliancy and now of delicacy, that other and more familiar Haydn symphonies lack. The brilliancy Mr. Montoux accomplished, but the delicacy at times eluded him, as in the romance, the second movement.

The interest of the audience was plainly for Mr. Rachmaninoff, who played with the orchestra his third piano concerto in D minor, Op. 30. Here is a difficult piece of music, hard for the audience to grasp, hard for the pianist, and hard for the conductor and the orchestra. Merely to say that it repays the surmounting of all the various difficulties does scant justice to it, for it is a big work, bigly conceived, and the effort required to compass it is broadening to both players and listeners. With another artist playing it the piano would most likely be one of the instruments of the orchestra, for the part is not at all designed to display technique. With the composer playing, the concerto assumes more the character of a duet, with the piano not at all subordinated, nor yet unduly exalted. Its climaxes are noble and stirring, well built up but never too long delayed nor too long drawn out.

A wealth of musical ideas floods through its pages, most of them mingled a little with sadness, many of them peculiarly Slavic. As in the case of his second concerto, played last year under Mr. Rabaud, this abounds in puzzling changes of tempo, but unlike the performance last season the changes were not so neatly managed. Stravinsky's suite "The Fire-Bird" closed the program, flooding Symphony Hall with gorgeous sound, freely giving out music of sheer beauty, unhampered by constricting forms and laws. To Mr. Montoux it was familiar work conducting this, but he must have felt, as did many of the hearers, the absence of the dancers. In music of this sort Mr. Montoux thus far has appeared to the best advantage.

Mr. Rachmaninoff gave his first recital of the season in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, October 26, before a large audience. The program began with Beethoven's sonata, Op. 31, and ended with Liszt's transcription of the waltz from Gounod's "Faust." In the Beethoven Mr. Rachmaninoff was superb, giving out music of beauty, dignity and even grandeur. In the transcription of the waltz he was scintillant, but what a waste of energy and ability! The numbers between these included a Chopin group and two of his own, the "Valse," Op. 10, and the "Etude Tableau," Op. 39.

A most interesting young player, Howard Goding, gave a recital on October 30, playing a program so unusual and so entertaining that it is

here set forth: the first movement of Schumann's fantasia, Op. 17; Debussy's "L'Isle Joyeuse"; Cyril Scott's "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi and the Snake"; Scriabine's etude, Op. 8, No. 12; a Chopin-Liszt group from "Chants Polonais," "Printemps," "Petit Annuel," "Bacchanale"; Rachmaninoff's "Polka on a Theme by W. R."; Moszkowski's "Caprice Espagnol." If more young players would take a hint from Mr. Goding, there would be fewer dull recitals. But then, not all of them have the imagination or the poetic skill in playing of this pianist.

## English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—In thinking over musical conditions in the British overseas dominions, most people are prone to consider that music is there represented by a somewhat out-of-date copy of the conditions of the art in the United Kingdom, or at any rate in Europe. Though there may be an element of truth in this view, yet such a standpoint, if taken alone, would lead one very far astray.

It has to be remembered that British settlers and their descendants form peculiarly resourceful and vigorous communities, and that they are brought into contact overseas with equally vigorous elements of other European nations. Thus, besides having a certain international and broader outlook, they are accustomed to supply for themselves the deficiencies that those living under older forms of civilization find provided for them without effort. In art as in literature, therefore, those who seek for self-cultivation in the colonies have a remarkably independent outlook. As amateurs they meet together in small circles and, almost in self-defense, keep themselves abreast of the times, and of the standards in different European countries, in a way that would astonish the placid inhabitants of an English provincial town. They thirst for the latest music, the latest art, the latest books. It is true their view is nearly always sectional, and they have not the fuller means of comparison which enable them to weigh original artistic effort in the balance and to see it as a complete whole. As a consequence, when they return to the mother country, on a longer or shorter visit, they are apt to astonish those with whom they come in contact by their vivid perception of some portions of artistic progress during the intervening years, and by their complete ignorance of advances which have been made in other directions. Full storehouses side by side with empty barns bewilder their friends, who have had their own granaries packed for them by the hands of others. At last, and by a vigorous national movement, these dominions supply themselves with the conditions necessary for continuous musical or other artistic development.

These reflections have been in part aroused by the perusal of a delightful letter on music in Capetown which has been contributed by M. van Messem Godfrey to the Musical Times; also by an article on music in South Africa, by Elizabeth Olga Racaer, which is printed in the same issue. The letter in question deals almost wholly with musical developments during the war, while the article indicates with a few bold strokes the way in which amateur societies have

accomplished their work over a much longer period and have been succeeded by municipal and national effort. The two may profitably be considered together. As chief instruments in producing these noteworthy changes there may be singled out the South African College of Music in Capetown and the municipal orchestra of that city. The first step to make the foundation of the college possible was taken by the Superintendent-General of Education at the Cape. Acting in conjunction with the South African Colonization Society in London he established such financial and other conditions as brought teachers of music from England to fill posts in government schools. This not only raised the standard of musical instruction generally but also brought about the establishment of private music schools. Two women, one of whom was a teacher of the pianoforte and the other a teacher of singing, were the first to set on foot the South African College of Music in Capetown. It started on a modest scale, but in 1912 a government subsidy of about £1000 a year enabled the promoters of the college to bring over a professor from the Royal Academy of Music, London, to fill the post of principal. After this, as the article says, the college grew with the speed of a prickly pear bush, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1914 it had to be moved into larger premises, and that there are now over 400 pupils under tuition.

## ELECTIVE COMMISSION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Official notice has been given that the City of Montreal will petition the Quebec Legislature at its next session for the adoption of a bill that would authorize the appointment, for the management of the municipal affairs of the city, of an elective commission. This board would be constituted of the Mayor and four commissioners, who would be elected by the ratepayers exactly in the same way as the present aldermen are elected. The present division of the city into three wards would be abolished and the new administrative board would go into power after the municipal elections of 1920.

## CUNARD ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL  
ORDUNA ..... Nov. 12, Dec. 6  
CARMANIA ..... Nov. 13, Dec. 7  
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH  
CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON  
MAURETANIA ..... Nov. 22, Dec. 16  
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH  
CHERBOURG-LONDON  
CARONIA ..... Nov. 4, Dec. 13  
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH  
HAYRE AND SOUTHAMPTON  
ROYAL GEORGE ..... Nov. 8, Dec. 2  
NEW YORK TO LONDON  
AND GLASGOW  
COLUMBIA ..... Nov. 8, Dec. 9  
NEW YORK TO PIREUS  
FANONIA ..... Nov. 22  
126 State St. Tel. Fort Hill 4000

## LONDON via NORWAY

BERGEN to NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE  
(Open sea passage 22 hours)  
Five sailings weekly  
B. & N. Line Norwegian Royal Mail Steamers  
in connection with  
Norwegian America Line Steamers  
NEW YORK TO NORWAY  
B. & N. Line London Office, 170, Strand,  
London, W. C. 2

## AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

announces

A CRUISE TO

## SOUTH AMERICA

Visiting

JAMAICA, PANAMA, PERU, CHILE, ARGENTINE, URUGUAY

Sailing from New York JANUARY 7  
Returning to New York MARCH 8

BEAUTIFUL NEW CRUISING STEAMER: By special arrangement with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company the S. S. EBRO will be used for this cruise. The EBRO is a splendid new twin-screw steamship built especially for cruising in the tropics, and luxuriously equipped with every modern convenience, including beds instead of berths, electric fans, outside light and ventilation for every room, passenger elevator, two veranda cafes, both shower and tub baths, large promenade decks, many single rooms, no more than two people in any room.

THE GREAT CITIES OF SOUTH AMERICA. We shall visit Buenos Aires, Montevideo, La Plata, the Andes by rail, Santiago, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Arica, Lima, Panama, Kingston, as well as brief calls at other ports.

Cruise Price, Including Shore Trips, \$1625 to \$1745

Write for Detailed Announcement

## THE WEST INDIES

Three special cruises to the WEST INDIES by the luxurious steamers of the Great White Fleet, sailing

JANUARY 10 ..... S. S. Pastores  
JANUARY 31 ..... S. S. Calamares  
FEBRUARY 21 ..... S. S. Ulua

## TRAVEL THE AMERICAN WAY

TO CALIFORNIA  
Tours at frequent intervals  
throughout the winter.

TO FLORIDA  
With extension to Cuba. Five  
attractive tours.

TO EUROPE  
Battlefronts tours sailing  
November 22, Jan. 3, Feb. 7.

TO JAPAN-CHINA  
Tours sailing January, February,  
March, April.

IMPORTANT—Book now for Europe in Spring of 1920  
Write for Illustrated Booklet.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

43 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Phone Main 5500



THE NORTHERN SKY  
FOR NOVEMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

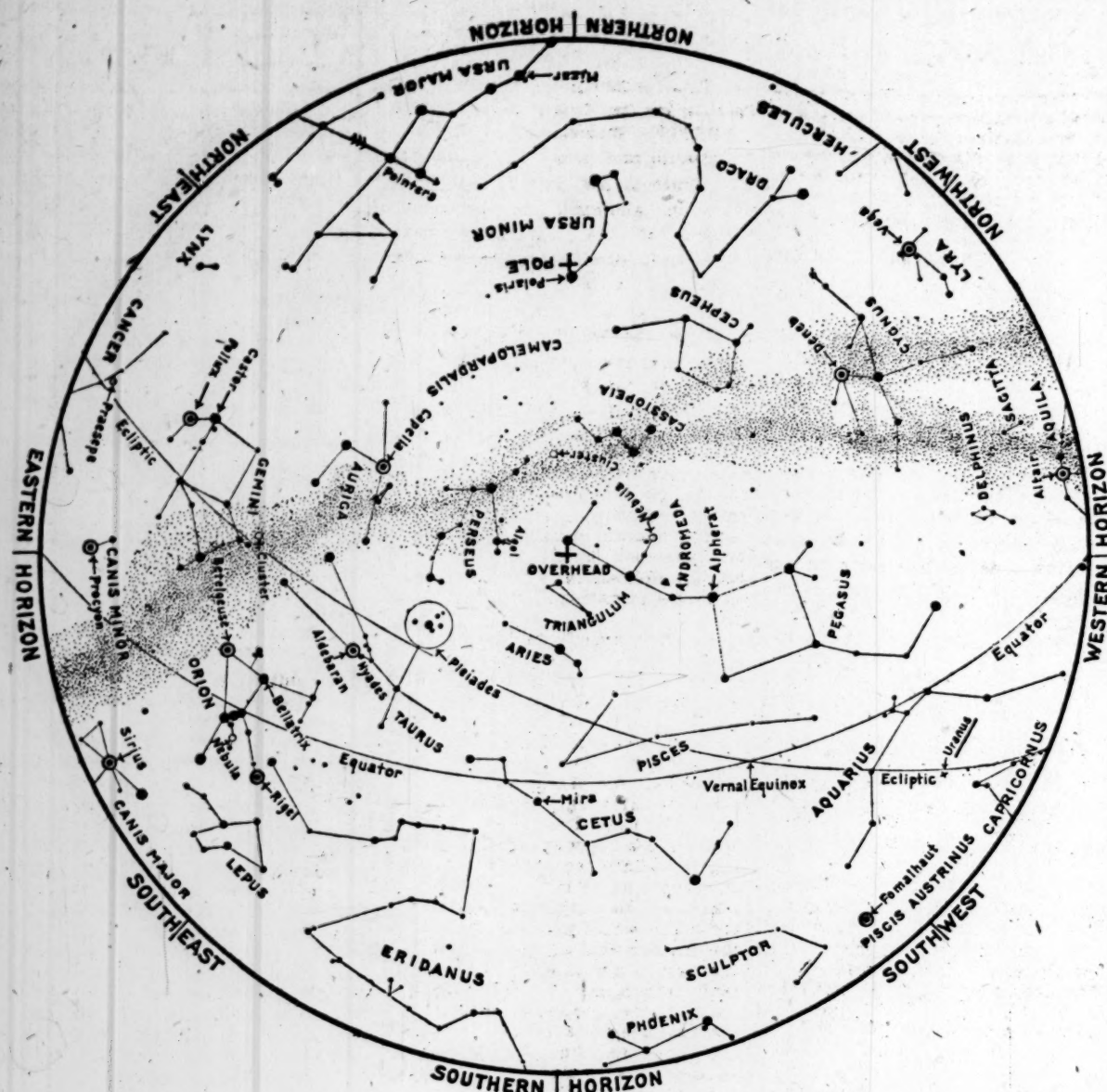
This is the month of the so-called November meteors, which usually appear about November 14 and 15. It is not to be expected that there will be any pronounced shower. We shall probably see only a few specimens. Of course, one may observe some meteors on any clear night, whenever he chooses to watch the sky. It may be that we shall have but few additional meteors on the dates given above, but their identity as November meteors will be shown by their radiant, or the point in the sky whence they seem to radiate. If one will note the direction of the paths of the different meteors seen, and carry the line of each backward, he will find the radiant point. It is very much the same idea as was used by the early settlers in locating a bee tree by the flight of the bees, only in this case the bees (meteors) are flying away from the tree instead of toward it. The radiant of the November meteors is located in Leo within the Sickle. Therefore they are called Leonids from the constellation.

Meteors have been shown to be related to comets. When the earth in its progress around the sun crosses the path of a comet, it may collide with cometary debris traveling in the old orbit, and so produce the displays which we see. If the earth's passage coincides with that of the dense swarm of debris, then we may have a very magnificent spectacle such as was seen in November, 1833, and also in 1866. The attraction of the large outer planets like Jupiter, however, may be so great on the flying swarm as to change its path. This seems to be the reason why we did not have any remarkable shower in 1899. The best time to watch for these meteors will be after midnight, when Leo has risen. Another group of meteors come later in the month, which have a radiant point in Andromeda.

## Two Eclipses

There are two eclipses this month. The first occurs on November 7, but only a partial lunar eclipse. The moon dips only a little way within the earth's shadow, so that unless one is looking for it, the phenomenon might escape notice. In observing this eclipse, note the shape of the obscured portion, how different it is from the appearance produced by phase, when the moon is near the full. The best time to see this eclipse in the Atlantic states will be in the early evening. On November 22 there will be a solar eclipse. Although visible as a partial eclipse over a wide extent of territory, the track where the moon may be seen centrally over the sun is quite narrow. This track begins in Texas, passes down into the Gulf of Mexico over Cuba, crosses the Atlantic Ocean into Africa, and winds up at Timbuktu. The moon being near apogee, or at its greatest distance from the earth, its shadow cast by the sun tapers out to a point before it reaches the earth's surface. Consequently, the eclipse at best is only annular, a bright ring of sun surrounding the tiny disk of the moon. In Texas the eclipse occurs in the early morning. In Boston, the eclipse will be partial, beginning at 7:40 a. m. and lasting to 10:28 a. m. As seen in this city the moon will cover less than half the sun's diameter. The magnitude of the eclipse will increase as we approach the central path.

Another phenomenon analogous to a solar eclipse occurs on November 27, when the moon "occults" Beta Capricorni, a third-magnitude star in Capricornus. The position is just off the edge of the accompanying map, but may be found by examining last month's map. The moon, being past new, will blot out this star on its dark eastern limb. The occultation



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The November evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on November 6 at 11 p. m., November 22 at 10 p. m., December 7 at 9 p. m., and December 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

may be seen in eastern Canada and the United States. At Washington the time will be 7:17 p. m. For other places it will vary according to their latitude and longitude. It will be best to begin watching the star with an opera glass as soon as possible after dark, and note the progress which the moon makes in approaching it. The point of interest is to see exactly when the star disappears. It is gone instantaneously.

## The Stars of the Map

Referring now to our map, we may see the position of the constellations as they are placed for the dates and hours as noted in the caption. Daylight saving being now past, the hours given are in local mean time. The eastern sky is the most attractive portion visible, containing the brilliant constellations of Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Major, and Canis Minor. If we are away from the city lights, and favored with a clear sky, we shall see the Milky Way stretching across the sky north of the zenith. Eridanus spans the gap from Orion to the south. Higher up on the meridian Cetus presents its form. Andromeda and Pegasus reach from the zenith almost to the western horizon. Northward we have the familiar constellations which ever circle round the pole. Cassiopeia and Perseus near the zenith are well placed to show their beauty. Between them are the fine twin clusters which may be faintly seen with the naked eye. An opera glass will show a surprising number of stars comprised by them. The planet Mercury is at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on

November 12, but even then its position is not favorable for observers in the northern hemisphere, as it is low in the southwestern sky at sunset. Uranus is inconspicuous in the position shown on the map. Jupiter rises before midnight, and is most glorious in the eastern sky. Somewhat later, Saturn, Mars, and Venus come one by one into view to keep Jupiter company. Venus is the brightest of these morning stars. Neptune is not far from Jupiter, but is, as always, a telescopic object.

## HEALTH LAW OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Medical Society of the County of New York has adopted a resolution against compulsory health insurance as advocated by Gov. A. E. Smith and Labor lead-

ers. The 23 delegates to the State Medical Society's meeting in Albany on November 22 were instructed to oppose compulsory health insurance at that meeting.

## Four Floors

Of dependable merchandise for Men and Boys.

That's our store. Every department enlarged and improved. A comprehensive stock on every floor.

Stein-Bloch, Stratford, Michaels-Stern, Langham High, Sampeck clothes; Knox and Stetson hats; Manhattan shirts; Munsing underwear; Edwin Clapp shoes.

Visit us and welcome.

**Harris & Frank**

Spring Street near Fifth  
LOS ANGELES

Outfitters of Reliability

**Desmond's**

An Exclusive  
Men's and Boys'  
Store  
With a Shop  
for Women

LOS ANGELES

Spring, near Sixth

**New Diamond Engagement Rings of Platinum,**

featuring emerald cut diamonds of the well known Feagans & Co. quality.

Priced up to \$3000.00.

**FEAGANS & CO.**

Gems, Jewels, Watches, Clocks, Silver, Stationery

218 WEST FIFTH STREET  
Alexandria Hotel Building  
Los Angeles, Calif.

**VILLE DE PARIS**

SEVENTH AT OLIVE

**B. H. DYAS CO.**

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**LINENS**

Notwithstanding the extreme scarcity of linens, the Ville de Paris has been unusually successful in its purchase of a very fine line, also many new ideas and novelties have been secured, which are favorably priced.

**Darling's Shop**

FLOWERS FOR HER

The Shop Beautiful—200 West Sixth Street  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Telephone 69026—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA  
CHARGED BY LEGION

California Convention Calls for Restricting Immigration, Deporting Aliens Not in Army, and Tests on National Hymn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—That "insidious German propaganda is now operating in the United States for the purpose of creating false sympathy for our defeated enemies, in order that they may avoid the payment of the indemnity, which has been justly assessed against them," was charged in a resolution passed by the first annual convention of the California State Branch of the American Legion, held recently in this city. The convention directed its posts and members to "fight this propaganda unceasingly," and "to stand unalterably for the proposition that Germany be required to pay the last penny of the payment due from her."

The convention also took decided action, in the form of several resolutions covering various phases of the question, against Asiatic immigration and the leasing of land to Orientals. It was stated that unless leasing lands to Orientals is checked, the richest land in California will soon be in the control of members of these races. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to present the matter to the National Assembly of the American Legion.

The convention recommended that no member of any race whose members are not eligible to citizenship in the United States be permitted to emigrate to this country; and that no alien be permitted to emigrate to the United States until he has filed with the American consul nearest his home a petition for citizenship in the United States.

It was decided that posts of the legion appoint intelligence committees to examine government records as a basis for action in dealing with the deportation of naturalized citizens who evaded the draft, and to determine who should be prevented from voting or holding public office. It was determined that intelligence committees of legion posts should institute prosecutions against any who evaded the draft

through fraud or perjury, and it was declared that no conscientious objector, other than a member of a bona fide religious organization opposed to military service, and no slacker, should be permitted to vote or hold public office.

The convention called for a state law requiring all schools to teach the national anthem, all school children above the age of nine years to commit it to memory, and every scholar in each grade examination to be tested upon it. A law prohibiting the immigration of "picture brides" into the United States; and federal and state laws requiring all foreign language publications to print English translations of their text, were demanded. Strikes by policemen, firemen, and all employees of the Nation, State, and municipality were condemned.

The California branch of the American Legion has about 100 posts and a membership of about 25,000, the first annual convention being attended by about 800 delegates.

## CRIMINAL ANARCHY SENTENCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Carl Pavlov and Gust Alomen, convicted of criminal anarchy, have been sentenced to from four to eight years each in Sing Sing Prison by Justice Bartow S. Weeks in the State Supreme Court.

CALIFORNIA PLANS  
TERMINAL PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—A rail and water terminal costing more than \$25,000,000, on a three-mile strip of tidelands on San Francisco Bay, near Berkeley, is promised, following action of the Berkeley City Council on September 30 in granting a 50-year lease on the tidelands to Rufus P. Jennings, a promoter and capitalist, of Oakland, California.

Plans for the proposed terminal were prepared by New York engineers. The old-time system of docks is entirely done away with, and in their place two huge piers will be built into the bay a distance of three miles from the low water mark. Deep water channels will be dredged along the outer end and both sides of these piers, which will furnish sites for industrial plants, warehouses, sidetracks, and workmen's cottages. Each pier will have a recreation park and playground for children.

Under the terms of the lease, work must be started within one year, and \$3,000,000 must be expended during the first 10 years of the lease.

**A California Blouse \$11.95**

It is a California made blouse of fine quality Georgette Crepe.

The embroidery is of simple but distinctive design.

It is a youthful style singularly becoming to all ages and is specially good for suit wear.

It comes in all sizes from 34 to 44—colors of flesh, navy with beige, brown with beige, and all-white.

When ordering by mail please state size and colors wanted

**J. W. Robinson Co.**

SEVENTH AND GRAND  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Hickey-Freeman Knox Hats Mark Cross Agency  
Michaels-Stern Perrins Gloves Luby Luggage  
Society Brand Clothing Manhattan Shirts Hartmann Trunks

**Mullen & Bluett**

BROADWAY at SIXTH  
Los Angeles

**INNES SHOE CO.**

642 SO. BROADWAY  
LOS ANGELES

Moderation in every detail

**THE FITZGERALD MUSIC CO.**

is one of the largest representatives of

The New Edison

in the southwest—this is not acclaimed boastfully, but because the fact bears significant advantages to the purchaser.

**Fitzgerald Music Co.**

Hill Street at 727-729  
LOS ANGELES—U. S. A.

**Krystal**

Ladies' Tailors

636 South Broadway  
LOS ANGELES

Smart Footwear for Women and Men

**Good's**

6000 Footwear  
537-539 So. Broadway  
LOS ANGELES

**CAPITOL FLOUR**

A Home Product for Home Use

When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for

**CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR**

You will not be disappointed.

**THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY**  
Los Angeles, Cal.

**Baumgardt Publishing Company**

Printing, Binding, Engraving

E. First and Rio Sts  
Los Angeles California

**D. S. PURDIE**

F. E. PATTEN

**Purdie's Co.**

212 West Fourth Street  
LOS ANGELES

Florists Telegraph Delivery

Business Rentals Collected Main 1228

**METCALF & RYAN**

425 SOUTH SPRING ST.  
SECOND FLOOR

PROPERTY CARED FOR

LOS ANGELES

**Monthly Style Bulletin**

Sent on request

**Wetherby-Kasser Shoe Co.**

418 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Laird-Schober Shoes for Women  
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

**Swobdi**

Correct Millinery

516 W. 7th St., Los Angeles  
1146 Orange Ave., Coronado  
Care T. W. Mather, Pasadena

**Citizens' National Bank**

Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles

Capital \$1,500,000  
Reserves \$22,000,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits \$760,000

**Thanksgiving Linens**

—At Hamburger's you'll find some of the loveliest, for from the Isle of the Shamrock have come the most exquisite of linens to spread their snowy whiteness over the Thanksgiving tables of Los Angeles. Do let us help you select yours.

(Main Floor)

**Hamburger's**

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**Introducing Our New Fur Department!**

—This year Milady is not asking, "Shall I have furs," but instead, "Just what kind and style fur shall I buy?"

—Our new department of furs displays practically all the popular as well as many of the rare pelts; a wide range of models, artistically designed, and priced moderately.

—Your selection of a becoming, beautiful piece, should therefore be a simple matter.

**Arthur Little**

**45 Broadway Department Store**

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

**SOCIETY STATIONERY**

FILES, CABINETS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

ENVELOPE MFG. COLOR LABEL Ptg.

**Shaw-Walker Company**

817-1021 S. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**Jacoby Bros.**

"Home of Better Values"

On Broadway Between 3rd and 4th  
LOS ANGELES

**Los Angeles Distributing Company**

DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.

129 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California

GUARANTEED AND BONDED

Special attention to the introduction of National Products

**Chickering Ampico**

REPRODUCING PIANOS

Sold Exclusively by This Company

"The One Price Piano House of Los Angeles"

**FRANK H. HART**

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY**

217-219 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES

"Established 1899"



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DARTMOUTH HAS  
STRONG ELEVEN

C. W. Spears' Men Are Confident of Making a Good Showing Against Colgate University at Hanover This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
HANOVER, New Hampshire—With the last finishing touches put on the Dartmouth varsity eleven yesterday afternoon, and Hanover the center of the New England football world, Coach C. W. Spears' veterans will take the field this afternoon against Colgate University in what promises to be one of the biggest games of the season. Neither team has to date been defeated. A mammoth mass meeting was held last night in College Hall where the speakers included Coach Spears and H. L. Hillman, track coach, who has been assisting in rounding the team into condition.

Scrimmages with the scrubs have featured the workouts this week, and the men have made good headway against formations expected to be used by Colgate, including the tactics of the star quarterback, Oscar Anderson. Defense against straight line plunging and forward passing have been given special attention and the return of Assistant Coach Jesse Hawley who has been absent for two weeks has aided materially in smoothing off the rough spots in the play.

G. E. Cogswell '20 will probably not be in the game; but it is expected that E. E. Myers '20 will start at one end, while the other will probably be filled by either P. H. Threshie '22, a former Newton star, or C. E. Suttimer, another sophomore who put up a good battle against Cornell last Saturday. Another end candidate of merit is I. H. Worth '21; he will probably be used to substitute Myers. The Green ends showed so much improvement in last Saturday's contest that considerable anxiety on the part of coaches and undergraduates alike has been dispelled. Although not first-string material all these men showed up well and with the additional drilling of the last few days they should be in good trim.

The rest of the line will be the same as it has been in the last two games. E. W. Cunningham '20, whom the critics have called one of the ablest players of the team, will hold down center. A. F. Youngstrom '20 will play right guard with N. W. Crisp '21 of Needham, Massachusetts, on the left. It was Youngstrom who twice blocked Capt. F. T. Shiverick's punts in the Cornell game, and it was also he who fell on the ball on the 15-yard line a moment later, paving the way for the Green touchdown. He is a veteran of several years of collegiate football and has displayed remarkable endurance, playing almost all of every game to date. Dartmouth followers are depending on their heavy guard to break through the line again today.

At right tackle will be J. T. Murphy '22 who, although the heaviest man on the team, is still remarkably fast and an accurate tackler. G. Sonnenberg '21 of Marquette, Michigan, will play left tackle.

Under the stress of the last two games Capt. J. C. Cannell '20 has proved himself equal to any of his quarterback rivals, but his real test comes against Anderson. So far Cannell has come fully up to Coach Spears' expectations, piloting the team with smoothness and assurance at all times, while his unfailing accuracy on catching punts combined with his skill as an open-field runner have placed him well up in the estimation of critics in New England. The greatest individual star of the backfield, however, is J. E. Robertson '20, who stands out as one of the best all-around halfbacks of the game with the highest individual score to his credit. His 47-yard drop kick last Saturday was the longest seen at the Polo Grounds, New York, in many a day and this, combined with the known ability of West of the Colgate eleven, the foremost place kicker in the game, has considerably aroused undergraduate interest in small-point scores. Gillo, of Colgate, another star, will oppose J. Z. Jordan '20, of Denver, Colorado, while the other halfback will be B. E. Eckberg of Minnesota.

Of the substitutes W. G. Grenz '22, another end, and J. G. Shephard '21, a center who won his "D" in the Brown game at Brainerd Field two years ago, loom up as the most promising. The latter played for a few minutes in the Cornell game.

NO CROSS-COUNTRY  
VETERANS AT URBANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
URBANA, Illinois—The first tryout for the cross-country team of the University of Illinois held here recently failed to bring out any veterans of former years, and revealed only nine runners of ability. Of these, one is a senior, one is a junior, and the rest are sophomores. The two upper-classmen have had experience on the varsity track team; but the remainder of the squad are all new men.

C. R. Schuh '20 and A. D. Brown '21, the only experienced men out, ran the quarter-mile and half-mile on the track team. The other most promising candidates are: H. M. Osborne '22, P. Naughton '22, H. L. McDoweney '22, R. Wharton '22, and J. C. Allman '22. H. N. Ewing '21 and W. D. Smith '21 are two juniors who have never run for Illinois before but are now trying out.

Coach Harry Gill will pick a team of six men to run against the University of Michigan here, November 15. He will also enter the team in the Inter-collegiate Conference Athletic Association cross-country meet at Columbus, Ohio, on November 22.

LETTER MAN ON  
PURDUE SQUAD

Capt. E. R. Tam Is Expected to Show Up Well in Western Conference Cross-Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
LAFAYETTE, Indiana—E. J. O'Connor, track coach at Purdue University, is hard at work on the development of a cross-country team from the 12 men who answered his first call for candidates. O'Connor has the men working out daily, and in spite of the fact that most of them have not had any experience, he hopes to build up a fast team.

E. R. Tam '20, the only "P" man on the squad, was elected captain soon after the men started the work of the season. Tam has run on Purdue teams for two years and won his letter in 1917. In the spring of 1918, he left college to enter the navy, but returned this fall after his discharge from the service to complete his course in agriculture. O'Connor considers him as the only man on the squad with any experience and is looking to him to uphold the cross-country honor of the college.

In addition to Tam, the coach has four other men whom he expects to develop into capable cross-country men. They are C. C. Furnas '22, S. S. Little '21, R. B. Jackson '22, and W. B. Nottingham '20. In spite of the fact that he is only a sophomore, Furnas has shown some real ability and O'Connor is looking upon him as one of the future track stars of the college. In the inter-class meets last year, he led the field in both the mile and half-mile races. Jackson, the other sophomore, is the unknown quantity on the squad since he has been out of college for a year and O'Connor does not know what he can do. Little was on last year's team while Nottingham has been a member of the teams for two years.

SQUASH TENNIS  
OUTLOOK GOOD

Yale Club of New York to Hold Invitation Tournament as Curtain Raiser to Big Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Amateur squash tennis players in the Metropolitan district are going to have this winter one of the busiest seasons this popular indoor sport has ever known, and while the best of the competition may not reach quite such a high standard of play as it touched just before the United States entered the war, there is going to be a lot of very keen competition with some of the veteran players who have not taken the courts during the past two years, trying to wrest the championship team and individual titles from the present holders.

In order to give the players a chance to have a little real competition before the regular championship events take place, the Yale Club has announced the holding of an invitation tournament on its courts beginning November 10. While this is an invitation tournament, it is understood that any Class A player, of this or any other college, will be welcome to compete. The entries close November 5 with A. G. Blaisdell, chairman of the squash committee of the Yale Club, and already a number of the leading players have sent in their names for the competition.

The inter-club series will take place this winter as usual and the annual Class A and Class B, as well as the national handicap tournament, will also be staged as usual. A former champion who will again take up the game after an absence of two years on account of serving in the United States Army is E. S. Winston of the Harvard Club of New York, national champion in 1915, 1916, and 1917. He is going to have to play his very best tennis in order to win back the honors lost through going to war, as the past two years have seen a number of promising young players improve their game so much that they are now ready to face the best of the veterans on even terms.

NO CROSS-COUNTRY AT  
DRAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harry Bell, track coach at Drake University, has not made any attempt to have a cross-country team at the local institution this fall. Cross-country running always has been a neglected sport at Drake, and this fall will be no exception to the rule. Most of the men who would be candidates for a long-distance team, are members of the football squad, and their work on the gridiron keeps them too busy to consider any other form of athletics.

## TRAPSHOOTERS TO MEET

NEW YORK, New York—Selection of a team to take part in the Olympic games next year and the naming of a place for the 1920 grand handicap will be subjects considered by the American Trapshooting Association, which meets in convention here November 6 and 7. Toledo, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; Cleveland, Ohio, and Atlantic City, New Jersey, have applied for the handicap meeting.

## YALE ELECTS ENGLAND

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—D. R. England '20 of Naugatuck, Connecticut, has been elected captain of the Yale varsity soccer football team for this fall. He plays right halfback and was a member of the 1917 varsity team.

OFFENSIVE NOT  
STRONG ENOUGH

Princeton University Coaches Have, However, Developed a Strong Defense for the Varsity Football Eleven This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PRINCETON, New Jersey—That Princeton University will be represented by a strong football eleven when the Tiger is called upon to face Harvard in the Palmer Stadium a week from today is the confident prediction of the coaches and players. Despite the fact that Princeton lost to the strong Colgate eleven last Saturday, the work of the team was fully up to expectations, and the practice of the past week has resulted in many of the faults which appeared in the Colgate game being entirely eliminated. Princeton faces West Virginia today, and while the Orange and Black will have a hard opponent, it is expected that the game will be won by the home team.

One feature of the Colgate game which has been very pleasing to the followers of Princeton is the strong defense shown, especially when Colgate had only a yard to go in order to secure a touchdown. Princeton believes that any team which can hold such lineplungers as Gillo and Laird, can hold the backs on any eastern college team of today. The Princeton coaches certainly have built up a strong defensive team, and what is now needed is an offensive power that will match the defensive.

The past week has been devoted largely to building up this offense. Coach W. W. Roper and his assistants have been somewhat handicapped through not being able to use all of his best backfield men; but quite a bit of progress has been made. In R. M. Trimble '20, J. K. Strubing '20, M. H. Garrity '22, and D. B. Lourie '22, Princeton has four backfield players of much individual brilliancy and as soon as they have been worked together a few practices, they will compose one of the strongest backfield combinations in the eastern colleges. The tendency to individual play rather than teamwork has been one of the hardest things to correct. This lack of teamwork is not to be surprised at as the coaches started with only one player of varsity experience and anyone familiar with the developing of a modern college football team, knows that with such a squad, it is necessary to start and build from the ground up with teamwork being the last feature to receive serious attention.

The groundwork at Princeton has been very good and it is not to be doubted that coaches who have done so well in the rudiments of the game will do as well in bringing out teamwork. It is interesting to note that the first time the entire first-string line has gone into a game was last Saturday, and it did better than expected. With the experience gained then and to be gained today, the Orange and Black should be in fine shape for the first of its championship games a week later. As it will face Harvard and Yale, the line will average 198 pounds from tackle to tackle. The backfield will be rather light, as it averages only about 160 pounds.

MANY PREPARING  
FOR JUNIOR RUN

More Than 100 Practice for the Coming Cross-Country Meet Over an Impromptu Course

NEW YORK, New York—With the date of the junior national championships less than two weeks away, the youthful athletes of this city are practicing daily for the event, and present an unusual sight for pedestrians about the Bronx. Van Cortlandt Park has, in effect, been converted into a cross-country course by the more than 100 runners who, in track togs and with set purpose, wend their way en masse over the difficult trail. Bushes, fences, brooks, deep and wide, all are met with equal intrepidity; the harder the barrier in these drills the more it is welcomed by the captains of the competing teams.

The following organizations have been represented in the preparatory runs here: Paulist Athletic Club, Mohawk Athletic Club, St. Christopher Club, St. Anselm's Athletic Club, Millrose Athletic Association, Glenoce Athletic Club, Morningstar Athletic Club.

Besides these club runners there were three squads from local high schools who are in training for their championship race. The Stuyvesant High School had 20 boys running over the course.

## FRANCHISE TRANSFERRED

FORT WORTH, Texas—The Texas Baseball League recently held its annual meeting in this city, and it was voted to transfer the Waco franchise to Wichita Falls. The season of 1920 will open April 16 and close September 12 with each team playing 154 games. J. W. Morris of this city has been elected president.

## HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harvard endowment fund last night was more than 57 per cent subscribed, with Boston leading the country by a wide margin in the amount obtained. The totals were as follows: Boston, \$3,562,587; New York, \$3,193,738; outside, \$1,976,019; total, \$8,732,344.

COLUMBIA PLANS  
A FALL REGATTA

Freshman and Varsity Crews in Series of Races on Harlem River Course Late Next Month

NEW YORK, New York—A regatta in which freshman and varsity crews will take part has been planned for the Saturday after Thanksgiving Day by the coaches and management at Columbia University. All who have taken part in the daily practice will be eligible to appear in the events which will be rowed on the Harlem River course near the Speedway. One-mile races for the senior and junior varsity crews, with the finish at the Union Boat Club, will be the chief events on the program, while the three freshman matches will afford a means of determining the strength of the new material.

Another call has been issued for 1923 crew candidates at the institution, as it is desired to have six freshmen crews on the water at work before the season ends. In addition to providing an objective for the fall practice of the crew squad, the purpose of the regatta is to interest the undergraduates and alumni in general and to show Columbia men what they may expect to see on the water in the spring.

The varsity practices are going along well, and two eights are at work every afternoon. The material is good, but no effort to differentiate between the first and second crews has as yet been made.

HARVARD CREW  
REGATTA ENDS

Standish and Gore Are Tied for Freshman Honors—A, B, and C Varsity Crews Finish in the Order Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The triangular freshman crew race held yesterday on the Charles River resulted in a tie for first place between the Standish and Gore eights. The Smith crew, which finished last, made a poor start, and was hardly in the running.

Immediately after the close of the 1923 match, which was exceedingly fast for the course, the varsity eights got into action, the three upper-class crews, A, B and C, rowing in the order named. The A rowers were at no time in danger of losing their advantage, maintaining a lead of a length and a half over the B and C oarsmen, who frequently changed position on the course. Several of those who competed in the Thayer vs. Eliot matches earlier in the week were entered in yesterday's varsity match. Both the races were rowed from Cottage Farm Bridge to Harvard Bridge, under favorable conditions. The announcement that a series of interclass matches will be conducted next week has been productive of hearty response on the part of the undergraduates, practically all of those engaged in the regatta just ended having expressed their willingness to appear in the coming event.

TOURCOING WINS THE  
WATER-POLO TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
PARIS, France—Tourcoing won the water-polo team championship of France at the recent gala held at Chateau-Landon. Their opponents in the final were the Libellule Club of Paris, who had previously beaten the Nice team by 14 goals to 2, in the semi-final. In the other semi-final also, where Bordeaux provided the opposition to Tourcoing, the score was very heavy, 14 goals to 0; but the final was a much closer affair and was decided by a margin of only 4 goals to 3. The lineups in the final follow:

Libellule—Rold, Jorr, Degliers (captain), Rigal, Banguet, Desnoyelle, Perrot.  
Tourcoing—The brothers Buschaert, Vanlaere, Padoux, Beulke, Fibet, Du-Jardin.

At the same gala at which the polo championship was decided, other events were held to select the swimmers to represent France in Belgium; Pouilleux, Desmetre, Timmonet, Padoux, and Mayand qualified for the honor. In the ladies' 100-meter event, a new French record was set up by Miss Yvonne Degraigne, who covered the distance in 1m. 43.2-5s., beating Miss Lebrun's previous record by 6.3-5s.

## FRENCH SWIMMING

RECORDS BETTERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
PARIS, France—Georges Pouilleux and Miss Suzanne Wurtz recently bettered several French swimming records. Pouilleux set up a new record of 27.3-5s. at 50 yards, reduced his own record time of 1m. 3s. for the 100 yards by 2-5s., and also his record of 1m. 10-4s. for the 100 meters in 1m. 53.2-5s.

## Miss Wurtz established a new record for the 50 meters of 44.1-5s., and for the 100 yards of 1m. 28s., beating Miss Yvonne Degraigne's record of 1m. 43s. for the 100 meters which she covered in 1m. 38.1-5s., and also set up a record for the 300 meters of 5m. 41s. She covered 500 meters in 9m. 54.1-5s.

TWO-DAY GAMES  
ARE UNPOPULAR

England's First-Class Cricket Season of 1919 Was Not Helped by Changing From the Three-Day Matches

By The Christian Science Monitor special cricket correspondent

LONDON, England—With the defeat of Yorkshire by the Rest of England at the Oval on Thursday, September 18, the first-class cricket season of 1919 came to an end. A feature of the season was the trial of the much advocated system of two-day matches, the object being to brighten up cricket. The result was a complete failure, chiefly because the long hours involved proved a great strain on the regular players. As for "brightening up" the game, cricket needs no brightening up from the cricket lover's point of view, the struggle between bat and ball being always full of absorbing interest, whether runs are scored fast or not.

In 1919 the bat undoubtedly dominated the ball, and there were two reasons for this. One was the unusually fine weather, which brought constant hard wickets to play on, and the other was the marked falling off in bowling from its pre-war standard. Thus batsmen had a really good season.

The leading batsman, as far as averages go, was George Gunn of Nottinghamshire, but the batsman of the year was undoubtedly Jack Hobbs of Surrey, who, as in 1914, had a wonderfully successful season. He went to the crease no fewer than 49 times—twice as many times as Gunn—and maintained the splendid average of 60.32 as against Gunn's 63.08. His splendid gifts as a batsman had obviously not been affected in any way by the war, and, with the exception of about a couple of weeks, he was always at the top of his form. He scored more centuries than anyone else playing first-class cricket in 1919, and actually managed to score a century for the Players in each of their three matches against the Gentlemen—a fine achievement.

Hendren, of Middlesex, also had a great batting season, batting very consistently and heading the averages all the way through the season, until he was overtaken by George Gunn. Philip Mead, of Hampshire, was the mainstay of his county, and is undoubtedly the best left-hander in the country. The highest score of the season fell to the lot of Ducat for his 306 not out for Surrey against one of the universities, and this batsman ended up with the fine average of 52.96. Within a week of his 306 not out, he scored a great innings of 272, and was at that time at the top of his form. He fell off, however, toward the end of the season, his achievements being eclipsed by the brilliant efforts of Hobbs and D. J. Knight. These two, the professional and the amateur, as first-wicket batsmen, brought off some wonderful feats, which soon gained them the top place amongst "winning operators," though they were run very close by Holmes and Sutcliffe of Yorkshire.

Sutcliffe proved a great "find" for the champions and had an astonishing first season. He and Holmes ran a close race in the batting averages throughout the season; but at the end Sutcliffe drew away with some splendid innings, finishing up with an average of 44.85 to Holmes' 43.88. J. N. Crawford made a welcome and popular reappearance for Surrey, after a lapse of 10 years, and was more brilliant than ever.

The three all-rounders of the season were Rhodes, J. W. H. T. Douglas, and Woolley—and the greatest of these was Woolley. His bowling was magnificent right through the season; but he did not come into his proper batting form until August, and it was not until the very last match of the season that he scored his thousandth run, and incidentally his highest score—164 for the Rest of England against Yorkshire. He thus shared the honors with three others—Rhodes, Douglas, and H. L. Collins, the Australian captain—of performing the "double event"—that is, scoring 1000 runs and capturing 100 wickets during the season.

Rhodes was the first to accomplish this achievement and as a bowler he had a remarkable season, capturing no fewer than 164 wickets for only 14.42 runs apiece. His batting was also consistent, and, though a "veteran," he is by no means out of the running yet. J. W. H. T. Douglas' averages were not as good as Rhodes' or Woolley's; but he nevertheless had a very good season, and one dreads to think what Essex would be without him. J. C. White of Somerset has come on tremendously as a bowler,

and in 1919 he proved himself by far the best amateur bowler in England. Like Rhodes and Woolley, his slow left-hand bowling is most difficult to score runs off, and if the Australians accept the M. C. C.'s invitation to send over a representative team next year, this young amateur should not have much difficulty in finding his way into an England XI. Another amateur slow bowler of much promise is E. R. Wilson, who, with Rhodes, contributed so much in the bowling line to Yorkshire's success.

The season of 1919, as far as actual cricket went, was a decided success, and the attendances at the various county grounds proved beyond doubt that public interest was not on the wane. Three-day matches will be reverted to once more next season, and it is safe to predict that the cries of cricket reformers will not be very much in evidence. They had their chance in the trial of the two-day scheme, and it failed, so that's that.

ROYAL AND ANCIENT  
ON GOLF QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. ANDREW'S, Scotland—The Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club has definitely set its face against the enlargement of the hole or the abolition of the style in golf. The announcement was made at a recent meeting by John L. Low, chairman of the rules committee, who also referred to the question of the standard ball.

Although they had no definite proposal to make with regard to the limitation or standardization of the ball, he said, they had passed among themselves the following resolution, which was at the present moment only an expression of their own opinion.

The Rules of Golf Committee is of opinion that in order to preserve the balance between the power of the ball and the length of the holes, and in order to retain special features of the game, the power of the ball should be limited.

Such investigation as the members of the committee had been able to make led them to propose in the present circumstances this object would be obtained by fixing a minimum limit of size.

The committee propose to consult the United States Golf Association and other bodies interested before submitting a definite proposal to the clubs.

ITALIAN SEAPLANE  
RACE AT PALERMO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PALERMO, Italy—In a race for seaplanes held in Sicilian waters recently, Lieutenant Berardi was first home, after covering a course round the island in 5h. 16m. Carlo Caltaneo followed, but was only a few seconds behind.

Starting from Palermo in the presence of large and interested crowds, Lieutenant Cravenna led out a flight of 15 machines of the first category—all of 100 horsepower or the type used in the war to guard the Mediterranean shipping from the attacks of submarines. Other classes of machines followed later at intervals, the course being over Milazzo, Catania, Syracuse, Marsala, and Trapani, where messages were dropped to the respective mayors from the Mayor of Palermo. The order of arrival at the finishing point follows:

- 1—Lieutenant Berardi. Time 5h. 16m.
- 2—Carlo Caltaneo.
- 3—Berlingieri.
- 4—Sergeant Cubani.
- 5—Lieutenant Caprotti.
- 6—Sergeant Tormene.
- 7—Primo Guidi.
- 8—Lieutenant Salvoni.
- 9—Sergeant Ontani.
- 10—Sergeant Santuzzi.
- 11—Sergeant Caruso.
- 12—Sergeant Bar.
- 13—Lieutenant Cravenna.
- 14—Captain Fabbri.
- 15—Sergeant Tacchini.
- 16—Sergeant De Rosa. Time—6h. 45m.

## INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

NEW YORK, New York—The Interborough Rapid Transit reports a surplus, after taxes and charges, for September of \$427,933, compared with a deficit of \$93,587 in the corresponding period of 1918.

LANCASHIRE WINS  
FROM YORKSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BROUGHTON, England—The first of the inter-county Northern Union rugby football contests of the 1919-20 season took place September 24 on the ground of the Broughton Rangers Club, between teams representing Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Yorkshire were beaten by 15 points to 5. From this and succeeding matches the Northern Union selection committee gather impressions of form with a view to the picking of the team which will represent professional English rugby in Australia on the next tour, so that this match was of some importance.

So far as the mere result of the match goes it may be said at once that the visiting side were compelled to play for half the match with only 12 men against 13, owing to the retirement at half time of H. Milnes, the Halifax forward. Thus overweighted in the pack, the side captained by W. Batten, the Hull center three-quarter, could not get the ball from the scrum so often as their dashing opponents, who played a cup-tie game of "kick and rush," and their back division was handicapped in its adherence to the long passing game by the greasy state of the ball. Even under these circumstances the Lancashire side failed to get ahead until 10 minutes from the final whistle, although they were often near a score.

The game opened with a try to the Yorkshire team and in the scoring of this H. Wagstaffe, the Huddersfield captain, and skipper of the last England side, showed a flash of his usual brilliance, though the actual touchdown was S. Stockwell's. J. E. Kennedy, Hull, kicked the goal and made the score 5 points to 0. Before half time, however, J. Bowers, Rochdale Hornets, was awarded a try for obstruction on the part of a Yorkshire player, and M. Ryder, Swinton, goaled. At half time the score was 5 all, and so it remained till nearly the end of the second half, when J. Price, Broughton, got over for Lancashire after a fine run by J. Mulvaney, and Ryder again kicked a goal. The game appeared won and lost already, but three minutes from the end Mulvaney, St. Helens Recreation, scored again for Ryder to add his third goal, and the final score was 15 to 5. The lineups:

Yorkshire—J. Holdsworth, Hull, full-back; J. Lyman, Dewsbury, W. Batten, Hull, H. Wagstaffe, Huddersfield, and S. Stockwell, Leeds, three-quarterbacks; J. Parkin, Wakefield Trinity, and Brittain, Leeds, halfbacks; A. K. Crossland, Wakefield Trinity, H. Sherwood, Huddersfield, A. Milnes, Halifax, R. Robertshaw, Dewsbury, A. Moore, Hull Kings-tons Rovers, and J. E. Kennedy, Hull, forwards.

Lancashire—M. Ryder, Swinton, back; J. Wallace, Barrow, J. Hickton, Barrow, J. Tranter, Warrington, and J. Hopwood, Rochdale Hornets, three-quarterbacks; W. Mooney, Leigh, and P. Heaton, Wigan, halfbacks; J. Cartwright, Leigh, J. Bowers, Rochdale Hornets, A. Skel-horne, Warrington, J. Yorke, Swinton, J. Mulvaney, St. Helens Recreation, and J. Price, Broughton Rangers, forwards.

Referee—A. Brown, Wakefield.

## NEW ZEALAND DEFEATS NATAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DURBAN, South Africa—The New Zealand military rugby football team played the last match of its tour at Durban September 16 when it defeated Natal by 11 points to 4. All the winners' tries were obtained in the first half; but they met with sterner opposition in the second. Natal, however, were unable to cross the visitors' line at all and it looked as if the home side would be pointless till Townsend dropped a neat goal just before the whistle. The place of the New Zealanders in South African sport will be taken by the Australian cricket team, which planned to tour South Africa on its way home.

## ANNISON RETAINS TITLE

LONDON, England—H. E. Annison, already 100-yard national swimming champion, in the Amateur Swimming Association contests, and champion of the Southern Counties in the 100 and 220-yards and quarter-mile, retained the last-named title at Kentish Town Baths, September 22, covering the distance in 5m. 41.2-5s. with 18s. to spare against the second man.

## A Sensible Shoe



The Coward Good Sense shoe is a true friend to the feet.

The leather of its upper is soft, comfortable, conforming. The sole is pliable to the action of each step. Its shape is that of the natural foot.

The shoe gives plenty of room to permit full freedom of the toes and all foot muscles. It's a shoe we believe you are sure to like.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward  
202-274 Greenwich Street, New York  
(Near Warren St.)



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDConfidence Restored in Business  
by Government's Firm Stand  
in Labor Crisis—Credit Needs  
of Europe Are Urgent

The firm stand taken by the United States Government in the labor crisis has served to inspire confidence in business and financial circles and among people generally. The determination of the administration at Washington to see that the public has a square deal in the controversy between Capital and Labor is the best thing that could happen to the country. For it has restrained the tendency to continue to bear the burden of insufficient production and high prices it would soon react upon Labor, which itself is part of the public. If industry is to be circumscribed and checked by a curtailment of production it would be impossible to pay even the present high wages, and in the end it would mean idleness for thousands.

It is thought that the present situation cannot last much longer. Supply will catch up with demand eventually, provided men be restrained from striking, and larger output will mean lower prices and a reduction in the cost of living. Just what will become of the numerous strikes that have been inaugurated no one knows, but they are becoming decidedly unpopular.

## Credit for Europe:

Various plans have been proposed for the extension of needed credit to European nations by the United States. The continued low rate of exchange makes the purchasing of raw materials by European countries in the United States almost prohibitive. It appears, also, that the exchange is most unfavorable for those countries in the greatest need of materials and supplies for the reawakening of their industries. Italian lire, for example, show a depreciation of approximately 52 per cent.

Of all the plans that have been proposed for the alleviation of the exchange situation, none seems to meet with general approval. Europe needs credit today more than ever before. Some countries, Germany and Austria particularly, are hard pressed, and it will take more than the signing of the Peace Treaty to rejuvenate them. The sooner the European countries are given an opportunity to reestablish themselves in the industrial world the sooner will unrest disappear and order be established everywhere.

Conservative brokerage houses are very much concerned over the pyrotechnical movements of certain specialists in the securities markets. The speculators have been plunging in these specialties, and the game has fascinated a large element of the public. Many people have been induced to "take a fly" at this or that stock in the hope of making a small fortune overnight. The oil, motor, and sugar stocks were particularly active this week. No amount of warning seems to have any effect upon the speculative tendency, and the inflation of securities has now reached abnormal proportions. There was considerable liquidation this week in taken for granted, and some big profits were made by those who bought at prices much lower than they are now.

Bank of England Discount Rate  
Talk in London of the possibility of the Bank of England advancing its discount rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent in the near future would appear to indicate that marking up of interest rates in British Treasury bills has proved insufficient to offset the discount rate of the bank of interest on foreign deposits. A few weeks ago the government raised rates on Treasury bills from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent for three months, and from 4 to 5 per cent for six months bills, in order to stimulate their sale. Taking advantage of this increase, the central institution decided to cease paying interest on foreign balances, which had been at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent, believing that higher return of Treasury bills would suffice to retain foreign funds in London. In this the bank has seemingly been disappointed, as foreign banks, including American institutions, have withdrawn a portion of their balances, either home or to neutral centers, where as much as 5 per cent is paid on deposits.

Money Market Irregular  
The New York money market was very irregular all the week, with a tendency to firmness. Financial institutions were preparing for heavy interest and dividend disbursements that fall due today. There also matures today approximately \$135,000,000 United Kingdom notes which will be paid off with part of the proceeds of the sale of the new issue now being offered. There also matures today \$36,000,000 in French cities' notes. These huge transactions, with the shifting of loans and active stock market, naturally created rather firm money rates for speculative commitments.

A considerable market is being developed in New York in German currency. Speculators in marks are purchasing exchange in this form in preference to regular drafts or cable transfers on German banks. It is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 marks of these notes have been brought into the country during the last few months. Although currency is equivalent to demand exchange on Germany, its price is quoted about 1/2 of 1 cent per mark below the rate for cable transfers on Berlin.

The reason for the difference in quotation is due to the cost of importing notes, which includes such items as marine insurance and loss of interest while the notes are being sent over.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Can	42	43 1/2	42	42 1/2
Am Car Pk	132	136	132 1/2	134 1/2
Am Int Corp	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Loco	105 1/2	109	105 1/2	107 1/2
Am Smelters	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	66
Am Sugar	144 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/2	145
Am Tel & Tel	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	140	147	140	143 1/2
Anaconda	65 1/2	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Atchafalpa	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
A & W W	185	192 1/2	185	187 1/2
Bald Loco	144	147 1/2	143	145 1/2
B & O	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Beth Steel	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Can Pac	149	149 1/2	149	149 1/2
Can Leather	104 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2
Chandler	135	135 1/2	134	134
Chi M & St P	41 1/2	43	41 1/2	42 1/2
Chino	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Prods	95 1/2	97 1/2	95	96
Crescent Steel	248 1/2	253	246 1/2	250
Cuba Cane	43	44 1/2	43	43 1/2
Cuba Cane Cfd	83	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Flk Rubber	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Gen Electric	173 1/2	176	173 1/2	173
Gen Motors	381	385 1/2	380	381 1/2
Goodrich	89 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Int Paper	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Inspiration	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Marine	61 1/2	63	61 1/2	62
Met Steel	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Max Motor	51 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mex Pet	251 1/2	257	251 1/2	253
Middle	53 1/2	54 1/2	53	53 1/2
Mo Pacific	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
N Y Central	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
No Pacific	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Pan Am Pk	131 1/2	134 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2
Pan Am	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Piercing	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	81
Reading	130	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Rep I & Steel	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Roy Dyt of N Y	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Sinclair	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
So Pacific	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Studebaker	139	141 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2
Texas & Pac	51	52 1/2	51	51 1/2
Texaco	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Union Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Utah Copper	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
U S Rubber	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Westinghouse	56 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Wells-Over	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Worthington	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Lib 4 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Lib 21 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lib 22 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Lib 23 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Lib 24 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Lib 25 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lib 26 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lib 27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lib 28 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lib 29 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Lib 30 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lib 31 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lib 32 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Lib 33 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lib 34 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lib 35 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99 1/2	
A A Ch com	99	
Am Wool com	143	
Am Zinc	206	
Am Zinc pfd	14	
Arizona Com	14	
Booth Fish	17 1/2	
Boston Elev	66 1/2	
Boston & Me	33 1/2	
Butte & Sup	16 1/2	
Cal & Ariz	72	
Cal & Hecla	405	
Copper Range	45 1/2	
Davis-Daly	13 1/2	
East Butte	16 1/2	
East Mass	26 1/2	
Fairbanks	91	
Granby	67 1/2	
Gorton-Pew	29 1/2	
Gray & Davis	30 1/2	
Greene-Can	40 1/2	
I Creek com	47	
Ile Royale	34 1/2	
Lake Copper	56	
Mass Gas	71	
May-Old Colony	74 1/2	
Miami	26 1/2	
Mohawk	65	
Mulline Body	49 1/2	
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	
North Butte	17 1/2	
Old Dominion	40 1/2	
Oscoda	55 1/2	
Parish & Bing	52 1/2	
Pond & Creek	29	
Root & Van Der	57 1/2	
Stewart	56	
Swift & Co	136 1/2	
United Fruit	208 1/2	
United Shoe	51 1/2	
U S Smelting	74 1/2	

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	10	10 1/2
Allied Packers	64	64 1/2
Boston & Mont	79c	81c
Cent Teresa	11 1/2	11 1/2
Colonial Tire	19	21
Cosden & Co	10 1/2	10 1/2
Emerson	7 1/2	8 1/2
Elk Basin	15 1/2	16 1/2
General Asphalt	15 1/2	16 1/2
Goldfields Cons	18	20
Hayden Chem	8 1/2	8 1/2
Houston Oil	145	152
Hupp Motors	12 1/2	13 1/2
Ind Packing	23	26
Low Ind	34 1/2	35
Loft Inc	30 1/2	30 1/2
Marconi	7	7 1/2
Midwest Refining	170	171
N Y Shipping	50	60
Old Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2
Overland Tire	31	31 1/2
Panhandle	27	30
Retail Candy	22 1/2	23 1/2
Ryan Pet	5 1/2	6 1/2
Salt Creek	53	53 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Shell Transport	81 1/2	81 1/2
Silver King	41	42
Sinners Petre	18 1/2	19 1/2
Submarine Boat	18 1/2	19 1/2
United Picture	21 1/2	22 1/2
United States Rim	7	7 1/2
Vanadium Steel	8 1/2	9 1/2
White Eagle Oil	24 1/2	27
White Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2

## CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market				
Ported	Open	High	Low	Close
rn—	1.40 1/2	1.41	1.39 1/2	1.41
.....	1.28 1/2	1.29 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.28 1/2
.....	1.23 1/2	1.24	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
.....	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....		



**DALLAS, TEX.**

**BY THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.**—Men's, women and children's clothing solicited and commission; must be in good condition. For information, list or write, The Utility Shop, Albion St., Wakefield, Mass. Tel. Wak 67.

**WANTED**—To buy old coins; catalogue given on request. Write to J. C. ELLIS, 417 Rock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

**Specialists on Oriental Rugs**  
136 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.  
Established 1856 Tel. Rox. 1071

---

**WANTED**—Work for man with 1-ton 1920  
and truck, pneumatic tires, Fridays and Sat-  
days. 10 Burnside Avenue, West Somerville.  
Som. 3447 W.

WANTED to assist in shipping department-  
specialty shop. Apply JEROME, 661  
avenue, New York City.

FURNISHED OFFICE  
No. J 19, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New  
York.

QUALITY **Printing** SERVICE  
64 S. DIVISION STREET, Cor. Elliott  
**A. H. BLUESTEIN**  
FURRIER  
202 Franklin St.

FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE  
 Hins Building  
 QUALITY SERVICE  
 e Q and S FLORISTS  
 Corner Travis and McKinney  
 Across street from Carnegie Library  
 Phone Preston 5194

WALD-ORMOND COMPANY  
719 RIVER AVENUE  
THE CHICAGO DYE WORKS  
Cleaning and Dyeing  
9 AVENUE D  
Crockett 1022



## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## FT. WORTH, TEX.

A COMPLETE SHOWING OF  
AUTHENTIC FALL FASHIONS  
IN  
Women's Ready-to-Wear, Millinery,  
Dress Fabrics and Accessories  
await your inspection and approval at  
**THE FAIR**  
Houston, Fifth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Tex.

**JACKSON'S**  
Women's Wear Exclusively  
All orders will receive the usual atten-  
tion characteristic of Jackson's service

**SANGER BROS.**  
MAIN AND HOUTON AT ARBON STREET  
FT. WORTH, TEXAS  
THE HOUSE OF  
QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PRICE  
We sell a liberal share of your patronage.

**NORVELL**  
Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, French Novelties  
Six Fifteen Houston Street  
COLEMAN'S MILLINERY  
AT PRICES TO PLEASE YOU.  
Patronage of Monitor readers appreciated.  
512 HOUTON STREET  
HOUTON STREET MEAT MARKET  
Now consolidated with  
CENTRAL GROCERY COMPANY  
Fresh and Cured Meats, Fancy Groceries  
1304 Houston Street Phone Lamar 2201

**SANDEGARD GROCERY CO.**  
A store in the neighborhood  
We Save You 25%  
**Sam H. Taylor Company**  
PRINTING  
1209-11 Throckmorton Ft. Worth, Texas  
LADY FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.  
Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage  
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Rugs  
Quality Good, Prices Right  
TEXAS TOP WORKS, J. G. Meserole, Prop.  
Automobile tops, light and curtains, dust boots,  
tan belts, or anything in our line. 304 Com-  
merce Street, Tel. Lamar 202.

**S. E. JEWELL**  
HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING  
701 Commerce  
WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY  
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
511 HOUTON STREET

**WACO, TEXAS**  
**GRAHAM JARRELL CO.**  
The Woman's Department Store  
Ready-to-Wear Garments, Millinery,  
Piece Goods  
**BANK AND STORE**  
**FURNITURE**  
The Mailander Company  
WACO, TEXAS

**THE DAVIS-SMITH**  
**BOOTERIE**  
The Shoe Store of Personal Attention  
709 AUSTIN STREET, WACO  
**LEOPOLD & HOOKS**  
THE STYLE SHOP  
**MEN'S CLOTHIERS**  
HATTERS AND FURNISHERS  
414 Austin St.

**NAMAN'S, Inc.**  
Jewelers  
"The House Reliable."  
421 Austin St. Two Doors From Amiable Bldg.  
**AVENUE MARKET**  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits & Vegetables  
FREE DELIVERY  
725 AUSTIN ST.

Walk a Block and Save Money  
**RAY ROWELL**  
THE FURNITURE MAN  
306-307 Washington St., WACO, TEXAS  
**ENGEL MILLINERY COMPANY**  
725 Austin Ave., Waco, Tex. Tel. 5453

**SANTA ANA, CAL.**  
**CARL G. STROCK**  
112 East Fourth Street  
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry  
Edison Phonographs—Pianos  
**CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY**  
DRY GOODS AND  
READY TO WEAR  
115 EAST FOURTH ST.

**J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.**  
Jewelers  
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING  
106 East Fourth Street  
**HORTON-SPURGEON**  
**FURNITURE COMPANY**  
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon  
LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME  
First National Bank  
of  
Santa Ana

**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**WACO, TEXAS**  
**GRAHAM JARRELL CO.**  
The Woman's Department Store  
Ready-to-Wear Garments, Millinery,  
Piece Goods  
**BANK AND STORE**  
**FURNITURE**  
The Mailander Company  
WACO, TEXAS

**THE DAVIS-SMITH**  
**BOOTERIE**  
The Shoe Store of Personal Attention  
709 AUSTIN STREET, WACO  
**LEOPOLD & HOOKS**  
THE STYLE SHOP  
**MEN'S CLOTHIERS**  
HATTERS AND FURNISHERS  
414 Austin St.

**NAMAN'S, Inc.**  
Jewelers  
"The House Reliable."  
421 Austin St. Two Doors From Amiable Bldg.  
**AVENUE MARKET**  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits & Vegetables  
FREE DELIVERY  
725 AUSTIN ST.

Walk a Block and Save Money  
**RAY ROWELL**  
THE FURNITURE MAN  
306-307 Washington St., WACO, TEXAS  
**ENGEL MILLINERY COMPANY**  
725 Austin Ave., Waco, Tex. Tel. 5453

**SANTA ANA, CAL.**  
**CARL G. STROCK**  
112 East Fourth Street  
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry  
Edison Phonographs—Pianos  
**CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY**  
DRY GOODS AND  
READY TO WEAR  
115 EAST FOURTH ST.

**J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.**  
Jewelers  
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING  
106 East Fourth Street  
**HORTON-SPURGEON**  
**FURNITURE COMPANY**  
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon  
LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME  
First National Bank  
of  
Santa Ana

**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

**Santa Ana**  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets  
**THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS SAVINGS**  
BANK OF SANTA ANA  
In we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in  
Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"  
**CHAS. F. MITCHELL**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
200 East 4th Street  
**ROY C. PETERSON**  
QUALITY SHOES MODERATE PRICES  
On your way to First Office  
**Turner Shoe Company**  
SHOES FOR ALL  
100 EAST FOURTH STREET  
**HAYES VARIETY STORE**  
HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS  
Cor. 4th and Broadway  
**SANTA ANA BOOK STORE**  
105 East Fourth Street  
**Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop**  
416 N. Ryancourt Street  
**UNION OIL STATION**  
Second and Main  
CAPT. C. W. METCALF  
**CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY**  
L. E. HARRIS, Manager  
201 Main Street  
**JAMES' CONFECTIONERY**  
Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons  
**W. A. RUFF COMPANY**  
The House of  
HART SCHAFFNER'S  
HILL & GARDEN  
Meats and Sausages  
BUTTERFOLD  
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery  
412 N. Main St. Phone 1234-W  
**MRS. REX E. TURNER**  
INSURANCE  
204 West Fourth Street  
**M. F. MCCLAY**  
Auto Electrician  
400 West 4th Street  
**RAY PHOTOGRAPHER**  
400 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.  
A. F. P. and  
Printer and Bookbinder  
CROCKETT HARDWARE COMPANY  
Reliable Gas Range  
200 East Fourth Street  
**C. M. CHAFFIN—LUMBER DEALER**  
130 West 4th Street  
PHONE 123

## SAN DIEGO, CAL.

## Home of Nat'l Adv. Goods

"Perrin's" gloves — "Kaiser" silk gloves — "Utopia" yarns  
— "Modart" corsets — "Kaiser" underwear — "Wirthmor" waists  
— "Nemo" corset — "Pictorial" patterns — "Welworth" waists  
Every-week shampoo — "Merode" underwear — "Bestol" dental cream

*Holzwarasser Inc.*  
Broadway at Sixth San Diego

**BLEDSOE COMPANY**  
1101-1103 25th St.  
1101-1103 25th St.

**HOME FURNISHERS**  
AND  
**DECORATORS**

**THE SAN DIEGO**  
**SAVINGS BANK**  
ESTABLISHED 1888  
Total Resources over \$6,000,000.00  
Interest on Check 4% Interest on Sav-  
ing Accounts 4%  
Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Profits all earned  
\$600,000. Largest Surplus of any Bank in  
San Diego.

**MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK**  
S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway  
Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Profits all earned  
\$600,000. Largest Surplus of any Bank in  
San Diego.

*Hollers*  
11 Cash Money-Saving  
FOOD-STUFF STORES

*Federal*  
SYSTEM  
OF BANKING  
750 BROADWAY

**HAMILTON'S**  
Grocers — Sixth and C

**Barker's Breadery**  
926 Fifth St.

**Morgan's Cafeteria**  
1049-SIXTH ST.

**LENOX CAFETERIA**  
1058 Fifth Street

**Ingersoll Candy Co.**  
FINE CANDIES  
1015 Fifth Street

**Lewis Shoe Co.**  
S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets

**Boldrick Shoe Co.**  
946 FIFTH STREET

**NATIONAL SIGN CO.**  
643 Third Street, Bet. B and F

**PRINTING**  
**FRYE & SMITH**  
850 3rd Street

**HOTEL LANIER**  
3rd & Ash Rates 1.00 and up  
E. L. PEARSON, Mgr.

**Jones-Moore Paint House**  
S. E. Corner 5th and A Street  
GOWNS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
WINE FIELD  
802 B STREET

**Howarter**  
292 East Colorado Street  
Unusual Hats  
for Women

**BRENNER & WOOD**  
155 East Colorado Street

**RESPONSIBLE FOR**  
**ALL BRENNERWEAR**  
**FOR MEN**

*Pasadena Hardware Company*  
66-78 WEST COLORADO STREET  
One of the Finest Hardware Stores in the West

**PASADENA MUSIC HOUSE**  
57 East Colorado Street—Tel. Fair Oaks 200  
PARADISE, CALIFORNIA  
PIANOS — VICTROLAS — RECORDS  
Expert tuning and repairing



## ENGLAND'S MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Every one whose interest in music has the student's quality must give a special welcome to the yearly volume entitled "Proceedings of the Musical Association." This association was founded "for the investigation and discussion of subjects connected with the art and science of music." It is related to the Société Internationale de Musique and has always taken the greatest pains to secure papers of original merit in every department of music; papers which are read and discussed by members at their eight monthly meetings in each year.

As compared with the short press accounts of what takes place at these gatherings, the published volumes have a value which can hardly be overestimated. Not only are the discussions taken down in shorthand, and judiciously abbreviated, but they are then submitted to the various speakers before being printed. This process gives them an authoritative stamp, though it must be admitted that the reports thus cease altogether to be "news of the day." During the war, indeed, this retardation became unavoidably conspicuous, thus the last volume to be published relates to the forty-fourth session, 1917-18.

A note of the papers read during that session will be found at the foot of this article. Suffice it to say here that the subjects presented were as varied as usual, beginning with "The Clocks of England" and ending with "The Geneva Psalter of 1562." One of the most striking features of the meetings is the variation in the length and quality of the discussions which are called forth by the papers under review. As instances of this may be taken two addresses which follow one another in the volume under consideration, "Bach's Cantata Libretti," by Prof. C. Sandford Terry, and "Classicism and False Values," by Mr. G. H. Clutsum. On the one occasion 54 pages are given to the paper and the chronological list of cantatas, while a single page, and that not wholly filled, contains the discussion. At the next meeting, Mr. Clutsum's address occupies 12 pages, while the remarks of the rest of the speakers extend to 14.

### Varied Subjects

A short reference to each of these occasions, and to the contrast which they present, will do more to indicate the many-sided character of the gatherings of the Musical Association than an attempt to say something about each of the papers in turn. Indeed, there are other of the addresses which may well form the subject of a second article. Professor Terry's contribution, to take that first, is a learned historical dissertation, implying as the chairman (Dr. W. G. McNaught) said, an enormous amount of labor. As professor of history at Aberdeen University, and more especially a student of Scottish history, Dr. Sandford Terry brought to bear upon the appendix, containing the list of Bach's cantatas, the same meticulous care which he bestows upon his usual academic work. Music is with him a sort of side study, and musical students have reaped the benefit not only in the address to the Musical Association but in his admirable work on Bach's cantatas which was printed by the Cambridge University Press in two volumes dated 1915 and 1917 respectively.

It is not perhaps sufficiently realized with what steadiness, as well as what fertility, Bach produced his concerted music to be sung at Leipzig each year on 43 Sundays and 16 week-days. Carl Philipp Emanuel recalls the fact, which is otherwise confirmed, that his father composed five cantatas for every Sunday and festival of the ecclesiastical year. From this it may be concluded that 265 Leipzig cantatas were written in the course of 21 years, and that to complete this number Bach must, upon the average, have composed a new cantata every month. "There are few phenomena," observes Professor Terry, "in the record of art, more extraordinary than this unflagging outpour of inspiration, in which masterpiece followed masterpiece."

### The Literary Side

Besides the musical significance of this fact, there is also a literary side to the matter. Professor Terry thinks that the provision of his weekly libretti may have caused Bach greater anxiety than the setting of them to music. After discussing the question at considerable length the lecturer refers briefly to their literary quality, and in doing so indicates with remarkable clearness Bach's own position in the religious movement of his day. He says that the libretti have a characteristic which is all their own. "Indifferent literature as, for the most part, they are—children of their period and blighted by its imperfections—they enshrine an extraordinarily interesting anthology of the religious poetry of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. They expose the evangelical thought of Germany, from the age of Luther to that of Bach, and are particularly rich in the lyrical fervor of the Reformation itself. Of the 77 hymn-writers whom Bach includes in his collection, as many as 44 belong to the sixteenth century. Only 13 of them touch Bach's own period. And similar bias to the Reformation epoch is observable in his choice of the tunes of the chorals, which are absent from only 21 of the cantatas. By far the greater number of them are coeval with the hymns themselves; that is, they date from the Reformation and behind it. Here, clearly, is the source of Bach's inspiration, the master-key of his art. He touches Luther, in a sense his

complement, his art built on the foundation Luther laid, consecrated to the ends Luther vindicated, inspired by a dedication of himself to God's service not less exalted—a great artist, a great Protestant, a great man."

### On Classicism

In "Classicism and False Values" Mr. Clutsum introduces a subject which he himself thought likely to appear on a first consideration highly controversial. As in his absence the paper was read by Mr. Edwin Evans, Mr. Clutsum was not able to verify his own prediction. But the discussion seems to have been characterized by vagueness rather than by direct conflict of ideas. In fact Mr. Evans observed that, in his opinion, it had wandered away from what was intended by the author of the paper, and Sir Hubert Parry, who acted as chairman, indicated the probable reason for this when he said that Mr. Clutsum did not define the word classical very clearly, and so it was only possible to guess at what was in his mind. There can be no doubt, however, that a good deal of controversial matter was introduced into the paper. For example, in tilting at the classicists, Mr. Clutsum spoke as follows: "Who could possibly take an intellectual interest in the general progress and conduct of a fugue, for instance? For one thing, such a design, involving calculation of sorts, could never form a medium for the expression of a state of inspiration in the composer. He would be happily content if he got his manifold ingenuities to work easily without ceasing. The best of fugues, however—even in Bach—break badly somewhere or other."

### As to Progress

Again Dr. R. R. Terry, the organist of Westminster Cathedral, uttered his remonstrance in a thoroughly good-humored way, as thus: "It seems to me somewhat superficial to look upon all change in musical idiom as 'progress'—from the imperfect to the perfect. When applied to anything but music, the absurdity of such a contention is apparent. The idiom of Chaucer is not our idiom; the idiom of Bacon is not our idiom; the idiom of Beaumont and Fletcher and Shakespeare is not our idiom; but is anyone going to be ridiculous enough to suggest that Chaucer was no poet because he could not spell; that Bacon was no philosopher because his prose is difficult for the ordinary man of today; that Shakespeare was an excellent person who paved the way for the greater glories of Victorian literature? And yet that is exactly the way one commonly hears music spoken of."

Even Mr. Edwin Evans, who stood somewhat in the position of sponsor for the author of the paper, remarked that there was a certain formalism which was quite cognate with the essential quality of music and that, at that point, he parted company with Mr. Clutsum. Nevertheless, he found himself heartily sympathizing with the motive of the paper. Though some of its readers will not go even so far with Mr. Evans, yet every one should be gratified that the discussion which was provoked proved to be of such an excellent quality.

(Note: The headings of the papers read at the various meetings comprised in the forty-fourth session of the Musical Association are as follows: "The Clocks of England," by William Wooding Starnes, F.R.A.M.; "A National Music-Drama," by G. H. Clutsum; "The Geneva Psalter of 1562," by Rutland Boughton; "Some Acoustical Properties of Wind Instruments," by Ralph Dunstan, Mus. D. Cantab.; "Bach's Cantata Libretti," by Prof. C. Sandford Terry, M.A., Litt. D.; "Classicism and False Values," by G. H. Clutsum; "Modern French Organ Music," by Harvey Grace, F.R.C.O.; "The Geneva Psalter of 1562: Set in Four Parts Harmony by Claude Goudimel, in 1565," by the Rev. G. R. Woodward, M.A.)

### SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two orchestral concerts, a chamber music concert, and two piano recitals are to be given this winter under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music. The society's season opens at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on the afternoon of Sunday, November 9, with a program requiring the services of an orchestra and a chorus of women's voices. The works to be presented are Beethoven's overture to "Prometheus," Brahms' four songs for women's voices, two French horns, and harp, and "Ave Maria" for chorus and orchestra. Mozart's serenade for four small orchestras, and Schubert's Twenty-Third Psalm for chorus and orchestra. Arthur Bodansky will conduct. The piano recitals planned by the society will be given by Miss Gulomar Novak and Arthur Rubinstein. The chamber music concert will be given by the Letz Quartet, with Harold Bauer, pianist, assisting. At this concert, Ernest Bloch's viola sonata, which won the prize offered in 1919 by the founder of the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival, will be performed.

## METROPOLITAN'S NEW CONDUCTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albert Wolff, who has succeeded Mr. Montoux at the Metropolitan Opera House, is not, as some suppose, related to the once well-known friend of Offenbach of the same name, who, 30 years ago, ranked with the most prominent French "chroniqueurs" and critics. His father and his mother were both Dutch. But he was born in Paris. And, to the National Conservatory in that capital he owes his training.

He is still young and would seem even younger but for a dark brown beard which covers his round, optimistic, friendly face. He is rather short and stocky—very Dutch, indeed, in various ways externally. But as to his thoughts, his views, and ideals, quite Parisian.

Mr. Wolff will be entrusted, more especially, with the direction of French opera at the Metropolitan, although he may, from time to time, have charge of some of the Italian works in the repertory. His claims to notice rest upon his achievements in two fields—as a conductor of experience, for years prominent at the French Opéra-Comique, and as a composer.

Among the novelties announced for the approaching season is his setting of the popular "Oiseau Bleu" of Maurice Maeterlinck. It will be heard, as now arranged, during the Christmas holiday period, and for the first time on the boards of any theater.

In conversation with the writer a few days ago, Mr. Wolff had much of interest to say about himself and his delightful art.

### At the Conservatory

"I was just 12," said he, "when I entered the conservatory. I stayed there for about ten years, studying solfège, composition, harmony, and counterpoint, and winning, among other things, a prize for fugue. My teachers, one of whom was Vidal, urged me strongly to compete for the 'Prix de Rome.' But I have never thought much of the hackneyed rules laid down for students who aspire to earn that prize. The themes picked out for them are dreadfully academic. And a competitor may waste long years in the attempt to reach the Villa Medici. I know one case in which a man of talent is, at the age of 32, still struggling bravely for a distinction which means little. So, notwithstanding all my professors told me, I married and, by my marriage, was debarred from becoming a competitor."

"The regulations which concern the 'Prix de Rome' are quite absurd. The winning of the prize itself compels the victor to remain in Italy, when he might benefit much more by being free. Why not allow musicians to compose, if they so wish, in their own country? Or let them travel, say, for a year in France, a year in Germany, and a year in Russia or Italy?"

"I took to composing when I left the conservatory. At present I have four works to my credit. First, a lyric drama in three acts, made out of Maeterlinck's charming play, 'Sœur Béatrice,' which has not yet been heard, and in which Mme. Gertrude Leblanc (Maeterlinck's first wife) may sing the title-part; an opéra-comique in two acts, entitled 'Le Marchand de Masques,' which has been performed in the French provinces; a ballet, named 'Kalidja,' composed for the Paris Galté-Lyrique; and my 'Oiseau Bleu.'"

### Fond of Maeterlinck

"Yes, I am very fond indeed of Maeterlinck. His words, you see, adapt themselves to music. The author is himself not over-musical. But he can realize the influence of music. For my 'Sœur Béatrice' he cut his scenes himself to suit the purposes of a libretto. "My musical tendencies? I am essentially modern. I do not write set duos, choruses, and trios. I follow the dialogue, on the plan of men like Debussy. But though quite modern, I believe in suiting style to opera to the character of the theme. A simple subject should be treated simply. A complex subject should be handled less simply. In 'Oiseau Bleu' I have found various passages which require orchestration and development on modern lines."

"I hope, though, that for all my love of modernity in art, I am not narrow. I am eclectic in my tastes. Of the French composers, I prefer Debussy and Dukas. But, as a teacher and a musician, I have the deepest, the most fervent admiration for Vincent d'Indy. Ten years from now, his importance of his influence will be recognized. When his 'Traité de Composition Musicale' is completed—only two out of four parts have yet been published—musicians will realize how immensely they are indebted to him. "Of course I am drawn most to French art. I have had no reason since I landed to suppose that there is any hostility to the French school at the Metropolitan. Mr. Gatti-Casazza seems quite anxious to be fair to all the different schools."

"Yet there are people in the New York world of music, Mr. Wolff, who will tell you that the French have no great operas."

"Indeed? Well, let me name a few great works, of different kinds, we have in France."

"Of the older operas I will mention the admirable 'Carmen' of Bizet, the 'Pelléas' of Debussy, Charpentier's 'Louise,' d'Indy's 'L'Étranger' and 'Fervaal,' Laparra's 'Habañera,' the 'Ariane et

Barbe-Bleue' of Dukas, the 'Jongleur' of Massenet—and there are others, many others. For instance, the 'Samson et Dalila' of Saint-Saëns, the 'Monna Vanna' of my friend Périéris ad—no, I will not include Meyer's 'Salomé' and 'Sigurd.' I dislike them. They are inflated imitations."

"To go back to my career. In 1910 I was engaged as conductor by the management of the Opéra-Comique, and there I stayed until I sailed the other day. I directed the first performance of Charpentier's 'Julien' at that theater, and did the like service for the 'Carillonneur de Bruges' of Xavier Leroux (he was one of my teachers at the Paris Conservatory), the 'Danseuse de Pompeii' of Nougues, the 'Jota' of Laparra, and several other operas."

The talk had up to this point been in French.

"You know no English, Mr. Wolff, I understand?" remarked the writer.

"A very little only, I regret to say," replied the conductor. "But I shall set to work at once to learn your language. And in two months—well, I may speak to you in English."

## MR. HADLEY'S MUSIC IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Outstanding features of the Promenade Concert at the Queen's Hall on September 25 were the first productions in England of Henry Hadley's orchestral rhapsody, "The Culprits," the first performance of an elf who loved a mortal maiden, "The Elf," and the first performance of the already famous little piece, "Puck's Minuet," and Mr. Leonard Borwick's splendid playing in the Schumann piano concerto. Obviously the rest of the program had been put together to carry out the idea of legends and romance thus initiated.

Though interesting in itself, even educational, the plan might have been better carried out, for as it stood the program was a little hard on the new works, and did not leave them that free space in which to show their merits which a congruous contrast supplies. Anyone who recalls Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," Sibelius' morbid (but alas! popular) "Valse Triste," and Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre" (certainly a very polished and genial bizarre) will realize this, especially when, as at this concert, an aria from Tchaikovsky's "Dame de Pique" and one from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" are added. The two were well given by Miss Doris Manuelle and Mr. Charles Knowles, respectively—the latter singing with just that rugged dignity the part of the Dutchman demands—did but enhance their essential character.

Hadley's rhapsody, "The Culprits," is founded on a fairy poem by J. R. Drake, and represents the Odyssey of an elf who loved a mortal maiden. It belongs to that school of program music advocated by Liszt, wherein the literary form practically governs the musical, and a knowledge of the story is indispensable to the listener. Granted this, the rhapsody is a most enjoyable work, and has the merit of becoming steadily more interesting the farther it proceeds. Planned on large lines, using the widest modern means of orchestration, it shows Mr. Hadley as a very accomplished composer. If some sections indicate that his musical thoughts are clothed in cosmopolitan rather than individual formulae, the end—depicting cock-crow and the flight of the fairies—deftly humorous and original. It has the true American touch, and the audience appreciated it keenly.

"Puck's Minuet," by Herbert Howells, belongs to a different order of program music, and can be followed irrespective of a set literary basis. The note upon it written by its composer for the analytical program, gives such a clear idea of the work that it deserves quotation: "This Minuet—one of two pieces for small orchestra—was composed in October, 1917, and was designed expressly for the Gloucestershire Orchestral Society. Though it little matters what literary picture is in the listener's mind, so there be a picture. It would seem, however, that any Puck takes strange and ill-assorted companions for the dance—perhaps a Falstaff among them."

Out of this material Howells has woven a score as delicate as moonlight, full of dainty rhythms and deliciously merry. It was well played under Sir Henry Wood; the composer, who was to have conducted, being unavoidably absent. "It remains to speak of Leonard Borwick's performance of the Schumann piano concerto. Though not a favored program music, the concerto glows with romance, for it was inspired by one of the most beautiful real romances in history—the love of Robert Schumann and his wife. She was its earliest and finest exponent; it was from her that Leonard Borwick received his authoritative interpretation of the work, when studying under her in Frankfurt years ago, and today he is, perhaps, the typical representative of her school. He was in fine form on September 25, his performance of the concerto being nothing short of superb, and he received an eager ovation from the audience at the close."

### MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—The Music School Settlement of New York, Melzar Chaffee, director, has begun its twenty-sixth season. The school offers a course of orchestra study. As soon as a pupil can play the violin or cello moderately well, he may become a member of the elementary orchestra; when he is ready for advancement, he is asked to join the junior orchestra; while the more advanced pupils and some of the teachers comprise the senior orchestra. This is part of the training which goes hand in hand with the regular instrumental instruction.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE WORD IN SINGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

America is rich in summer schools. Hither come teachers and professors, community workers, eager young people, housewives, dilettanti, and professionals, all seeking mental stimulus, as well as a vacation from the ordinary routine.

To the University of California has come Frederick Alexander, head of the Conservatory of Music, of the State Normal School of Michigan. The program given by his choir of summer session students aroused the enthusiasm of musicians about the Bay. There, on the stage of the Greek Theater, the audiences heard a choir of perhaps a hundred women, their eyes turned on a conductor who evoked the most delicate and exquisite gradations with the slightest movement of his hands. Choir and leader shone with exaltation; they enjoyed, they understood, they played together, utterly unconscious of themselves or audience.

"The first thing to instill into people is that music is not canned stuff," said Mr. Alexander, when requested to give his views. "Music is a living thing, constructive expression. When a group think exquisitely together, they produce a work of art, and they produce it now. When we think Palestrina, when we understand Palestrina, his thought lives."

"Too many people expect to be taught music mechanically. They want to get it off you, to find out how you do it; to have a receipt for the fortes and crescendos and diminuendos, whereas each person's power of expression depends on his power of thinking and understanding, and as we live more richly and deeply each day, so each day our power of expression and our very methods must improve and alter. Now, right now, is the time we live in, and each time the choir and I get together we must think the music together from our present state of understanding."

### Democratic in Movement

"I notice you do not use a baton, but conduct with most varied gestures of hands and even of head and body," said his interviewer.

"Yes, I want to get away from the sense of the ruler in every way," replied Mr. Alexander. "I welcome every one with any sort of voice; it is the enjoyment and understanding that determine the quality of the voice. And the more points of view, the better. The pianist, the organist, the singer, each brings a different point of view which helps us all to understand the music better. For is not music essentially the expression of the thought of the people through the ages?"

"Take Greek music, which so clearly sprang from association with literature. The poets were the musicians. Homer, Hesiod, Sappho sang. Why? Because they wished to intensify the meaning of the word. Hence Homer took his lyrics and intoned his lyrics in an impromptu rhapsody. His melodies were not written down, they varied according to his mood. There were scales, of course, Lydian, Doric, Phrygian; but Greek music in its earliest form was the music of the spoken word. I read the Iliad to my choir, to give them some idea of the natural cadences."

"Then, with medievalism and religious enthusiasm came the Gregorian school. But note it was Latin prose composition that formulated Gregorian music; we find there the irregular rhythm without harmony, as the priest meandered along unaccompanied in monotone; and to carry through those great cathedrals, he found singing tones necessary. But it was church music which the people connected only with the church, and left within the church when they departed, as they left their religion."

"Then came the Troubadour movement: shall we call it the corrective of the church, when literature became metrically patterned and the infinite variety of verse meters made infinite variety of melodies. Then came instruments, portable and simple, but adding their vitality to the music. The Jongleurs voiced the people's thoughts; they lashed the insincerities and corruptions of the church; they were the voice of democracy, honest and human, and they carried beauty and idealism far afield. With them came a much more joyous note. It is interesting to find the ancient Greek scales always measured downward, their tonality leaning to the minor; so also the Gregorian and Ambrosian schools, developed through Byzance from Greece; but with the troubadours and the minstrelsy came the major tonality, and cadences. They developed punctuation in music as in the written word."

### The Word the Thing

"You see, it always comes back to the formative influence of the word. It is always telling the choir to think about the meaning of the words, not the right way of producing tones. If they understand the fullness and the richness of the words, their tones will be beautiful. Students wonder at one's wisdom, when all the time the words themselves hold the fundamental informative process. "After the Troubadours came the great polyphonic school of Palestrina, when the priests began to sing the melody a fourth or fifth apart. Crude harmony—but some form of differentiation of the individual viewpoint. It is interesting to see that the school had birth in the Netherlands in times of peace. From the Netherlands came the humanist school of drama, and it was the Netherlands which started the fuller expression of music. "Then its richness and beauty caught the attention of Rome, and we find the Papal Choir seizing on the school, and the Italian composers eager for technique: the motet, the sextet. Form, design was thenceforth

everything to them. They built a wonderful shifting web of sound. Palestrina is the result. But again music was separated from the people. With the Reformation and the new freedom, we get the birth of choral singing. Now come the Lutheran chorales, with 'The Feste Burg,' the flag of the Reformation. And what do we find in Lutheran hymns? The same thing that we find in Bach. The folk songs of the people are taken, and scriptural texts are fitted to the songs the people loved and knew."

"Now comes the music of democracy. Have you ever thought of Bach's method? Let me show you how my choir finds out what community singing really means. I take a melody of Bach and write it on the board. It is a simple folk melody, and the choir look at it and sing it, easily and with little effort."

"Well, Bach had to write something for a feast day; he had some words which he needed to incorporate in the thoughts of the people and he chose this simple melody and wedded them together. But now on this clavichord I play you Bach's composition. 'Why,' you say, 'this has nothing to do with the melody on the board!' Wait a moment. In the task of the day, Bach saw opportunity, not limitation; and round the melody, round the old Lutheran chorale he made a dance of the virgins attendant on the coming of the King, as graceful as a Botticelli picture. See how the different themes combine; see how the theme is enriched and amplified. And then, I tell the choir, that is community singing. The enrichment, the deepening, the amplification of the simple theme—but not the mere singing in unison of a popular air. The better, the deeper, the higher the music, the more the community enjoys it, too."

### Music in World Affairs

"One's respect for the democratic ideal is tested, then, by the music which one introduces to democracy?"

"Exactly. Audience and chorus enjoy the finest music one can bring to them. They become bored by poor and vulgar words and tunes. There is no growth in them: no expression of the highest aspirations, no fulfillment of communal possibilities in expression."

"In the history of communal music, most interesting of all, was the introduction of the organ. In the German Lutheran cathedrals these great choruses of people were all singing together, praising and praying and worshipping, and, to add the voices, to swell the grandeur, the organ rolled in with its majesty."

"The Italians considered the organ the instrument of the devil; the voice alone was supernal; but with the Reformation came the deeper and richer sense of the Word. One more example of the folk musicians: Haydn, with his love of the peasant, adding the consciousness of the artist, and yet keeping the rustic simplicity. You must read Jean Christophe on Haydn. "Modern music? The Russian school? We must talk of that another time. We agree, do we not, that the whole thing works together: gesture is illustration; the word or thought, the informing element; and music—well, music is a need, a universal need; it is expression."

Mr. Alexander's own history is interesting. A graduate of the University of Michigan, he did not specialize on music, but took his degree in English, languages and philosophy. His interest in music, however, led to his acceptance of the post of organist in a synagogue in Detroit, and later to the same position in a Baptist church, where there existed what Mr. Alexander terms a "millinery quartet." He obtained permission to start a choir; the chorus was not to be an addition, however, to the quartet, but was to stand on its own feet. The story of the humble chorus, its occasional appearances, its beautiful rendering of unaccompanied masterpieces, and its final rise to the leading feature of the service, is remarkable.

Naturally, Mr. Alexander became a leading feature of the musical activities of Detroit. He has given organ recitals, directed the Orpheus Club, and at last was invited to become director of the State Conservatory.

## A COMPOSER WHO IS ALSO A VIOLINIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Cecil Burrell, the violinist, gave a recital in the Yvonne Hall on the evening of October 24, presenting several works composed by himself, including his second concerto, and short pieces carrying descriptive titles, like "Old Bruin," "Hallowe'en," "Hills," and "The North Wind," together with the D major sonata of Handel and a couple of short pieces by Bach. Mr. Burrell is of more importance in American music just now as a composer than as a violinist; but even as a violinist he has great immediate possibilities in the performance of his own interesting compositions. He is said to have taken advantage of the presence of Mr. Auer, the Russian professor of the violin, in the United States, and to have taken an intensive course of study of late with the master of Elman, Zimbalist, and Heifetz. He has acquired no little of the majestic style which one associates with Auer pupils, but he has not yet attained the fluency necessary for the command of large, popular audiences. The pieces which he has written for the violin are nearly all conceived in a half sentimental, half humorous vein that recalls Dvořák, Grieg, and MacDowell. Judged by the progress of this recital, he does better in short than in long types of composition. His second concerto is more like a suite than a completely organized work in cyclic form. His melodies have grace, smoothness, and originality; his harmonies have firm texture and rich color.

## EUROPEAN OPERA IN JAPAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—For the first time in history a European grand opera has found its way to Nippon. The Russian Grand Opera Company, consisting of some 50 members, is now playing at the Imperial Theater, Tokyo. "Aida," "La Traviata," "Faust," "Carmen," and "Boris Godounov" comprise the repertory.

These five pieces have already been more or less familiar in Japan. Mme. Sada-yakko, now retired, distinguished herself as Aida in the Japanese version of the play; Mme. Sumako took the rôle of Carmen as her last act, and she had also played Violetta. "Faust" has been widely read in the original and also in Japanese translations and "Boris Godounov" as a poem.

The opera is drawing full houses and, though lacking the magnificence of a European operatic stage setting, the music is making a tremendous impression upon the people of Nippon. It is proving a rare treat to the music lovers here, and the managing director of the Imperial, Mr. Yamamoto, is being warmly congratulated for it. It has made a record, not only for the Imperial, but for this country at large. It marks a new era in the history of our music. Of course, the community has been acquainted with light opera before as presented by the Bandman troupe when it visited Japan a few years ago, and by Mr. Rosi, who struggled for about three years at the Imperial Theater to develop comic opera with the materials available in Nippon. After quitting the Imperial, he tried to run a small playhouse with light operas, but in utter disappointment he left the country two years ago. But soon after his departure, comic opera, in its low form, became extremely popular at Anakusa, the Coney Island of Tokyo. All these paved the way to the present coming of the Russian Grand Opera Company.

To Japanese music lovers, "Boris Godounov" was the greatest success, showing strength and power in the directness of expression. The company was more at home in this native piece than in others. Through-out other pieces, as well, they were magnificent when they were strong and forceful, but left something to be desired, at least to Japanese ears, whenever delicacy and sweetness were required. But on the whole, the first grand opera in Nippon is a success.

### ST. LOUIS OPERA DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Municipal Theater Association has made its final report showing that the receipts of last summer's six weeks of opera in the open air municipal theater were \$70,203 and the expenditures \$81,838, leaving a deficit of about \$11,634 to be pro-rated among the 80 guarantors, according to their subscriptions. A second season will be given next summer. Its length will be determined by the support given by the public prior to the opening, which will be about June 15. Season tickets will be sold in an all-city campaign.

## Sacred Songs of Merit

"Leave it with Him"  
"God in Love"  
"Rejoice, My Son, Rejoice"  
"This is the Kingdom"  
"I shall not wait"  
Music by  
JAMES G. ELLIS

The above five songs postpaid anywhere in the world for \$2.00.  
Single copies, 50 cents.

THOS. W. HATCH, Publisher  
208 N. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## Church Organs

Latest Approved Methods. Highest Grade Only. Established 1887.

Main Office and Works:  
Kendall Green, Mass.  
Hook & Hastings Co.  
BRANCHES:  
NEW YORK, Philadelphia,  
Boston, New York, Philadelphia,  
Chicago, Louisville, Dallas

## Hope Le Bar Roberts

Season 1919-20  
Talks on Music Illustrated  
Pianist—Accompanist  
Address 602D Overbrook Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

## A. W. Hayter & Son

ORGAN BUILDERS  
LITCHFIELD, HERTS, ENG.  
Specifications and Estimates free for New Organs, Harps, Pianos, Tuning and Blowing Equipment. Booklets on Application. Foreign work specially regarded.

## SINGERS! ATTENTION!

The new PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC CHORUS, Frederick W. Widen, Conductor, meets Recital Hall, New Eng. Cons. Bldg., Sundays, 5:30 p. m. beginning Nov. 2. Call on or write Director, 12 Huntington Ave., Boston. Concert Jordan Hall, Jan. 9.

## ARNE NORDSKOG

CONCERT-RECITAL

121 Majestic Bldg., Los Angeles, Phone Bdy. 2229

## LOIS ADLER

CONCERT PIANIST

721 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago  
Thames Street, 200



## THE HOME FORUM

## "Accuracy and Dash"

Obviously, good English is exact English. Our words should fit our thoughts like a glove, and be neither too wide nor too tight. If too wide, they will include much vacuity besides the intended matter. If too tight they will check the strong grasp. Of the two dangers, looseness is by far the greater. There are people who say what they mean with such a naked precision of manner that nobody not familiar with the subject can quickly catch the sense. George Herbert and Emerson strain the attention of many. But niggardly and angular speakers are rare. Too frequently words signify nothing in particular. They are merely thrown out in a certain direction, to report a vague and undetermined meaning or even a general emotion. The first business of every one who would train himself in language is to articulate his thought, to know definitely what he wishes to say, and then to pick those words which compel the hearer to think this and only this. For such a purpose two words are often better than three. The fewer the words the more pungent the expression. . . . He who can put a great deal into a little is the master. Since firm texture is what is wanted, not embroidery nor super-imposed ornament, beauty has been well defined as the purgation of superfluities. Here is Ben Jonson's description of Bacon's language: "There happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his speech. No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his good graces. His hearers could not look aside without loss. He commanded when he spoke and had his judges angry or pleased at his discretion." Such are the men who command, men who speak "neatly and pressly." . . . Something like what we mean must never be counted equivalent to what we mean. And if we are not sure of our meaning or of our word we must pause until we are sure. Accuracy does not come of itself. . . . Dante boasted that no rhythmic exigency had ever made him say what he did not mean. We heedless and unwitting speakers, under no exigency of rhyme or reason, say what we mean but seldom and still more seldom mean what we say. . . .

But after all, I hope nobody who hears me will quite agree. There is something enervating in constant care. . . . Action is not excellent, at least, until spontaneous. In piano playing we begin by picking out each separate note, but we do not call the result music until we play our notes by the handful, heedless how each is formed. Consciously selective conduct is elementary and inferior. If anybody talking to us visibly studies his words, we turn away. What he says may be well enough as school exer-



Courtesy of W. J. Gardner Company, Boston, Massachusetts

"Dordrecht," from the etching by Percy Robertson

## A Dutch Picture; at Dordrecht

Simon Danz has come home again, from cruising about with his buccaners; He has singed the beard of the King of Spain, And carried away the Dean of Jaen And sold him in Algiers. In his house by the Maese, with its roof of tiles, And weather-cocks flying aloft in air, There are silver tankards of antique styles, Plunder of convent and castle, and piles Of carpets rich and rare. In his tulip-garden there by the town, Overlooking the sluggish stream, With his Moorish cap and dressing-gown The old sea-captain, hale and brown, Walks in a waking dream. A smile in his gray mustachio lurks Whenever he thinks of the King of Spain, And the listed tulips look like Turks, And the silent gardener as he works Is changed to the Dean of Jaen. The windmills on the outermost verge of the landscape in the haze, To him are towers on the Spanish coast, With whiskered sentinels at their post, Though this is the river Maese. . . . Restless at times with heavy strides He paces his parlor to and fro; He is like a ship that at anchor rides, And swings with the rising and falling tides, And tugs at her anchor-tow. Voices mysterious far and near, Sound of the wind and sound of the sea, Are calling and whispering in his ear, "Simon Danz! Why stayest thou here? Come forth and follow me!" So he thinks he shall take to the sea again, For one more cruise with his buccaners, To singe the beard of the King of Spain, And capture another Dean of Jaen And sell him in Algiers. —Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

## The Pleasures of a Cross-Country Walk

The secret beauties of nature are unveiled only to the cross-country walker. . . . On the road we never meet the "moving accidents by flood and field"; the sudden glory of a woodland glade; the open back-door of the old farmhouse sequestered deep in rural solitude; the cow routed up from meditation behind the stone wall as we scale it suddenly; the deep, slow, south-country stream that we must jump, or wade along to find the bridge; the northern torrent of molten peat-bag that we must ford up to the waist, to scramble, glowing warm-cold, up the farther foxglove bank; the autumnal dew on the bracken and the blue straight smoke of the cottage in the still glen at dawn; the rush down the mountain side, hair flying, stones and grouse rising at our feet; and at the bottom the plunge in the pool below the waterfall, in a place so fair that kings should come from far to bathe therein—yet is it left, year in year out, unvisited save by us and "troops of stars." These, and a thousand other blessed chances of the day, are the heart of walking, and these are not of the road. Yet the hard road plays a part in every good walk, generally at the beginning and at the end. Nor must we forget the "soft" road, mediating as it were between his hard artificial brother and wild surrounding nature. The broad grass lanes of the low country, relics of medieval wayfarers; the green, unfenced moorland road; the derelict road already half gone back to pasture; the common farm track—these and all their kind are a blessing to the walker, to be diligently sought out by help of map and used as long as may be. For they unite the speed and smooth surface of the harder road with much at least of the softness to the foot, the romance and the beauty of cross-country routes. —From "Clio, A Muse, and Other Essays," by G. M. Trevelyan.

## Trees in Old Japan

The missionary Almeida, in 1565, visited the temple of Cosanga, in the vicinity of the city of Nara. The approach was through an avenue of pines and cedars intermixed, "qui faisaient une fort belle symétrie, et dont les têtes se joignaient tellement, que le soleil n'y pouvait percer." Some of the cedars, the trunks of which were quite symmetrical, measured "cinq brasses" in circumference. The roof of the Temple was supported by ninety columns of cedar, of prodigious height, perfectly round, and measuring eighteen feet and a half in girth.

This temple was built, about seventy years before, on the ruins of a more magnificent edifice, that had been destroyed by fire. The bases of some of the original columns remained, and indicated larger dimensions than those of the growing trees already noticed. . . . The cherry is only grown for its blossoms, which is also the case sometimes with apricot and plum trees. Kempter saw cherry-blossoms as large as roses, Meylan saw plum-blossoms four times as large as cabbage-roses. The Japanese take great delight, and are exceedingly skillful, both in enlarging and dwarfing plants. The branches of some trees, springing at the height of seven or eight feet from the trunk, are led out occasionally across ponds, and supported on props, so as to afford a shade of three hundred feet in diameter. A box has been seen, four inches long, one and a half wide, and six high, in which were growing and thriving a bamboo, a fir, and a plum tree, the latter in full blossom. The price of this curiosity was 1200 Dutch gulden, or about £100 sterling. These trees can only be cut down with the permission of the magistrates; and to prevent waste, a young tree must be planted for every one that is felled. —From "Notes on the Kingdom of Japonia" (The Hakluyt Society).

agagements, and soon went away. Miss Monckton then took a chair again next to me, which she kept till we both started at the same voice, and she cried out—

"Oh, it's Mr. Burke!" and she ran to him with as much joy as, if it had been our house, I should. Cause the second for liking her better.

I grew now in a violent fidget, both to have his notice, and for what his notice would be; but I sat very still, and he was seized upon by scores, and taken to another part of the room.

Then came in Sir Joshua Reynolds, and he soon drew a chair near mine, and from that time I was never without some friend at my elbow.

"Have you seen," he said, "Mrs. Montagu lately?"

"No, not very lately."

"But within these few months?"

"No, not since last year."

"Oh, you must see her, then. You ought to see and to hear her; 'twill be worth your while. Have you heard of the fine long letter she has written?"

"Yes, but I have not met with it."

"I have."

"And who is it to?"

"The old Duchess of Portland. She desired Mrs. Montagu's opinion of 'Cecilia,' and she has written it at full length. I was in a party at Her Grace's, and heard of nothing but you. She is so delighted, and so sensibly, so rationally, that I only wish you could have heard her. And old Mrs. Delany had been forced to begin it, though she had said she should never read any more; however, when we met, she was reading it already for the third time."

Pray tell my daddy to rejoice for me in this conquest of the Duchess, his old friend, and Mrs. Delany, his sisters.

Sir Joshua is extremely kind; he is always picking up some anecdote of this sort for me; yet, most delicately, never lets me hear his own praises but through others.—Fanny Burney.

The company in general were dressed with more brilliancy than at any rout I ever was at, as most of them were going to the Duchess of Cumberland's, and were attired for that purpose. Just behind me sat Mrs. Hampden, still very beautiful, but insufferably affected. Another lady, in full dress, and very pretty, came in soon after, and got herself a chair just before me; and then a conversation began between her and Mrs. Hampden, of which I will give you a specimen.

"How disagreeable these sacques are! I am so incommoded with these nasty ruffles! I am going to Cumberland House—are you?"

"To be sure," said Mrs. Hampden; "what else, do you think, would make me bear this weight of dress? I can't bear a sacque!"

"Why, I thought you said you should always wear them?"

"Oh, yes, but I have changed my mind since then—as many people do." "Well, I think it vastly disagreeable indeed," said the other; "you can't think how I'm encumbered with these ruffles!"

"Oh, I am quite oppressed with them," said Mrs. Hampden; "I can hardly bear myself up!"

"And I dined in this way!" cried the other. "Only think—dining in a sacque!" . . . Mrs. and Miss Thrale had other en-

## The Gospel of Words

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a gospel of words just as there is a gospel of works, each an integral and coincident part of the other. Jesus the Christ made this perfectly clear to his followers, for all time, in his famous command to his disciples to preach the Gospel and to heal the sick. What he meant was, of course, beyond question. It was that the philosophy of Christianity should be set forth intelligently in theory, as well as demonstrated in practice. The practice, except in its moral essence, Christendom has not merely neglected. It has disowned; the theory or philosophy it has hidden or lost in a forest of argument, apologetics, and exegesis, to which it has given the comprehensive title of theology.

Now the word theology means simply the word of God, in plain English, the understanding of Principle. This understanding is necessarily pure Science, and it was so that it was understood by the writers of the New Testament and by the subtleties of all the medieval thinkers and schoolmen. The New Testament is perfectly clear upon the subject. The word *Evangelion*, as distinct from *Evangelos*, exact or scientific knowledge as opposed to mere knowledge, is habitual in the epistles; and this is, surely, what Doctor Angelicus had in mind when he insisted in the "Summa" that the only absolute Science was the Science of theology or the Word of God. The man in the street has, however, most unfortunately been taught to oppose Science, or even reason, to revelation, as if a revelation of an omniscient God, that is a God comprehending all Science, could be anything but scientific; and this is precisely what the New Testament implies by the use of the term *Evangelion*; *toû theou* and other kindred phrases.

It must, indeed, have been plain to any person who ever took the trouble to think, from the first century until today, that a Christianity which was not scientific must be a religion of sects and strife. It is only necessary to read the letter to the Colossians carefully to see that the writer is warning his readers that the only way in which to escape contention, and to manifest love and fellowship, is through this scientific knowledge of God, Principle. The Greek text, with its more scientific terminology, may make this a trifle clearer, but it is plain enough to the reader who reads not superficially, but with metaphysical penetration. Nor is this metaphysical penetration in the least difficult of acquirement. Isaiah understood this when he declared that "the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein;" Paul, when he maintained, "that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called;" and so one day Mrs. Eddy was to write, on page 505 of Science and Health, "This understanding is not intellectual; it is the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light."

At the same time Isaiah, Paul, and Mrs. Eddy are all entirely agreed on the fact that metaphysical penetration is the result of complete mental honesty. The man who goes to work to prove a case instead of to demonstrate the truth and power of Principle, is simply engaged in augmenting his own self-importance, and in adding to the world's ills. Paul insisted on this, in his own vigorous way, when he denounced the formation of cliques, and insisted, "Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one"; Christ Jesus placed the absolute fact on the very foundation of Science, when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"; and in the same way Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 34 of the Message to The Mother Church for 1901, "Finally, brethren, wait patiently on God; return blessing for cursing; be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good; be steadfast, abide and abound in faith, understanding, and good works; study the Bible and the textbook of our denomination; obey strictly the laws that be, and follow your Leader only so far as she follows Christ."

The road, then, that leads to a mastery of metaphysics is at once straight and strait. It is so straight, indeed, that nothing save straying from it, into the meadows on either side, in deliberate pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp of the senses, can cause any man to err therein; it is so strait that the baggage of materiality must be abandoned before it can be traversed. But the human being is so enmeshed in the evidence of the senses that he takes, almost naturally, the broad and smooth road, the royal road of mortal sense, that leads to destruction. As he saunters along, now happy, now miserable, now sick, now well, the only compass that can usefully be placed in his hands, the only map that will be of any avail to aid him in finding the way that is straight and narrow, is true theology or the gospel of words, and, in proportion as he studies and makes this his own, he will proceed from theory to practice, from the gospel of words to the gospel of works. But he must know before he can do: in order to heal the sick, he must be able to preach the Gospel.

Now the Gospel as put by Christ Jesus into words was the simplest thing imaginable, and this because truth is always simple: the difficulties and the confusion come when the effort is made to explain a negation. Jesus was largely intent upon telling humanity what Spirit was: his followers have spent untold time and energy, throughout the centuries, in explaining matter. Jesus, from whose

thought matter had been divorced, realized that the only way to grasp its nothingness was to learn the omnipresence of Spirit; later Christian philosophers have attempted to reach Spirit by making it the ultimate of matter; and here, of course, the confusion of attempting to reconcile opposites becomes manifest at once. Jesus' own teaching was delivered largely in maxims and in parables of the simplest description. He was talking, it is true, to a more ignorant age and to a more simple audience. Yet its ignorance was different from that which is usually imagined. Thus he walked on the waters more than sixteen centuries before the wisdom of the world discovered the theory of gravitation, just as he fed the multitude ages before men had begun to theorize on the conservation of energy.

Jesus' gospel of words, that is to say, avoided vain disputations, and it did this in the most natural and effective way possible, by perpetually bringing words to a test, and reducing theory to practice. Thus, when the Pharisees had been roused to fury by that stupendous pronouncement as to the connection between sickness and sin, he silenced all controversy by healing the man sick of the palsy; and when the mourners in the house of Jairus laughed to scorn his identification of death as sleep, he roused the daughter of the ruler out of sleep, as he had roused Lazarus. Preaching, then, is as essentially a part of the Gospel as is healing; but, unless it is to end in words or something worse, it must invariably be supplemented by healing. The Pharisees preached in Jerusalem and the philosophers in Rome. Jerusalem has disappeared, and pagan Rome is the greatest of the world's ruins. But the words of the Syrian carpenter, spoken by the way-side, live on, with healing in their wings, because those words were the result of a scientific knowledge of God.

## Venice

White clouds that rose clouds chase  
Till the sky laughs round, blue and  
bare;  
Sunbeams that quivering waves out-  
race  
To sparkle kisses on a marble stair;  
Indolent water that images  
Slender-pillared palaces,  
Or glides in shadow and sun, where  
over  
Walls that leaning crumble red  
Milky blossom and fresh leaf hover,  
Or glitter in endless morning spread,  
Far and faint for dazzling miles  
To lonely towers and cypress isles,  
Where phantom mountains hang on  
high  
Along the mist of northern sky. . . .  
—Laurence Binyon.

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the ScripturesBy  
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....	\$3.00
One sheet, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	.....	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	.....	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	.....	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	.....	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	.....	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION		
Alternate pages of English and French	.....	
Cloth	.....	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION		
Alternate pages of English and German	.....	
Cloth	.....	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.  
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50  
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c  
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.  
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES  
EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON: 921-3 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.  
SOUTHERN: 505 Cass Building, Atlanta, Georgia.  
WESTERN: Suite 1455 McCormick Building, 312 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.  
CANADIAN: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.  
AUSTRALIAN: 340 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York City, 21 East 40th St.  
Chicago, 1455 McCormick Bldg.  
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.  
San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.  
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.  
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.  
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by  
THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of  
all authorized Christian Science literature,  
including  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### On the Brink

THE speech of Mr. Lloyd George, delivered on Thursday afternoon, to the House of Commons, was remarkable for that enormous asset of "Cheerio," which has carried the Prime Minister around so many dangerous corners. Coming, as it did, the day after Mr. Austen Chamberlain's financial statement, it has done much to restore the morale upon the Unionist benches, but it is doubtful, all the same, whether it has satisfied or convinced the more closely thinking public. If there is one man in the House of Commons today who understands the length and breadth of the economic question of the world, it is probably Mr. Chamberlain, but unfortunately Mr. Chamberlain does not possess the driving power of the Prime Minister. It is well, therefore, that the grasp of Mr. Chamberlain should be reinforced by the optimism of Mr. Lloyd George, but even such a combination has its shortcomings.

These shortcomings were essentially noticeable in the very vagueness of Mr. Chamberlain's statement. It seemed as if the Chancellor recognized the difficulties and dangers of the situation, was fully conscious of the necessity of meeting them, but like nearly everybody else who has come face to face with them, was awed by the complexity of the task, if not dazed by its immensity. That task was stated, as admirably as it could at the time be stated, by Mr. Frank Vanderlip, on his return to the United States from Europe. Mr. Vanderlip, in the book that he published at the time, adumbrated a possible solution of the many difficulties. Unfortunately Mr. Vanderlip's proposals were not seriously grappled with, and, as a result, it is extremely doubtful whether Mr. Vanderlip would agree that the suggestions he then put forward are equal to the emergency of today. There is an old saying that you can bring horses to the water, but that you cannot make them drink. Mr. Vanderlip experienced a condition something like that, after the writing of his book. The governmental teams were brought to the water, but without exception they declined to drink. Mr. Austen Chamberlain more nearly than any other minister, perhaps, recognized the force of Mr. Vanderlip's warning, and has done something, no matter how slight, to indicate his agreement. The French Cabinet, however, utterly refused to face the situation, nor did Mr. Vanderlip meet with a great deal of support in Washington. The reason for this is everywhere the same. As the individual faces the task, he realizes that the labors are those of Hercules, and he is by no means convinced that he is a Hercules.

Yet the task is one that should call not merely for the effort of a minister or an individual ministry, but for the united effort of all ministries. There is approaching what may easily prove to be the most terrible winter which the world has seen, since the close of the Thirty Years' War; indeed the conditions which face Europe today are not in the least unlike those which faced it at the close of that colossal struggle. What happened then may, quite possibly, happen again, the more especially as the world is encountering a new political force, an organized anarchy, convinced that reform is impossible, and that to rebuild it is necessary to destroy. The precious months of the present summer have been largely dissipated in hand-to-mouth effort, for which nobody need be blamed, because nobody was sufficient of a Hercules. What the world wanted was a man, not only capable of organizing its resources, but of convincing it of the wisdom of his ideas. Such men were commoner in the past than they are today, and this, by reason of the fact that, in the past, the world was more ready to obey, less suspicious of individual leadership, and less critical because less thoughtful. Today a Moses is almost as impossible as a Napoleon, for a spirit of faith has given place to a spirit of skepticism; and the Moses or the Napoleon of the future will have to convince humanity, in very different circumstances, rather as Moses succeeded in doing than as Napoleon attempted to.

Meanwhile the world faces famine without any man equal to produce a rain of manna; and it is just here that it is essential that the governments of the world, which do not much believe in Moses, should at least act in the spirit of the Pharaoh, who did know Joseph. The mere organization of the world's food resources, for the benefit not of this country or of that country, but of humanity, is, it is quite true, a comparatively little thing when civilization threatens to topple in a night, as the house of Dagon fell on the heads of the Philistines. What is wanted is, of course, something far larger than this, it is an agreement of the nations to put aside their patriotic selfishness, in an effort to prove that the Golden Rule is something more than a mere string of words. The neglect of the Golden Rule always has been, and always will be, for entirely scientific reasons, fraught with disaster to those guilty of it. The man in the street may not, possibly, think sufficiently closely or exactly to realize how this is; but a very slight knowledge of history should show him, from the wreck of past empires, the scientific force of cause and effect, summed up in the famous simile of the mills of God. The pursuit of riches, for the sake of riches, has never ended in any but one way, and this whether the pursuer was an individual Dives or a Venetian Republic.

Cause and effect work just as remorselessly today as they always have, and unless the individual wishes to suffer the fate of Dives or a state to be overwhelmed as was Venice, it is necessary that the citizen and the state should unite in an adherence to Principle rather than to politics. It was insisted, often enough, in these columns, during the war, that it was impossible for Germany to take refuge behind the autocracy of the Kaiser, or to plead that the head of the state was not the embodiment of the national consciousness. And so, today, it is just as impossible for the Allies to plead the example of Germany as an excuse for themselves, and to insist on the

wrongdoing of 1914 as an extenuation of or excuse for wrongdoing in 1919. In Thursday's debate, in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill declared that the only government in Europe which had abolished conscription and translated disarmament out of theory into practice, so basing its policy on sound ideals, was the government of Mr. Lloyd George. No doubt Mr. Churchill was justified in his statement, but this, though something in itself, is only, so to speak, a drop in the bucket. To begin with, the fact that the British Government is the single swallow of disarmament only confirms the fact that the summer of disarmament and retrenchment is not at hand. The other nations must follow suit if the effects which result from militarism and non-productive expenditure are to be avoided. But even then the debts of the war and the shortage of production will remain, the one to be liquidated and the other to be overcome, and neither this liquidation nor this overcoming is likely to become effective in the face of an economic chaos, manifest in strikes and social ferment.

It is impossible to make good destruction except through labor, it is impossible to produce the gold which will liquidate debts except by an increased productivity to be paid for in gold. At the same time it is no good arguing to the mechanic that he must go on producing in order to save a state he does not conceive he has any interest in saving. Such an argument is absolutely incapable of appealing against those of the militant anarchist. The laborer must be convinced that he has an interest in the state before the interest of the state can appeal to the laborer. And it is just this that the governments of the world must realize if they are going to rebuild society on foundations which will withstand the hammer of destruction, when it is transferred from the grasp of autocracy into that of anarchy.

### The Prohibition Issue in Ohio

MANY people in the United States are, no doubt, asking such questions as this: After the ratification of the national constitutional prohibitory amendment by more than enough states to carry it into effect, and the enactment by Congress of an adequate enforcement law, why all the stir over the liquor question just now in certain states, notably Ohio? That such questions should be asked is not strange. The reasons for them are very interesting, and ought to be clearly and generally understood, for, although a great victory has been won, the end of the liquor fight is not yet.

When prohibited, the liquor traffic promptly and persistently seeks ways by which it can perhaps flourish despite the law, and means by which it hopes to annul the law. In several of the states in which elections are to be held on November 4 the liquor interests are taking definite steps toward the first of these ends, and in Ohio are concentrated their efforts as well toward the second. People may, naturally enough, ask why, when Congress has defined intoxicating liquor as any beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, there should anywhere, next Tuesday, be found on the ballot a proposition to "legalize" the manufacture and sale of any beverage containing a larger proportion of alcohol than that allowed by federal law, or to define intoxicating liquor as a beverage containing a larger percentage of alcohol than that permitted by the national government. Any such proposals are plainly contrary to the spirit of recent legislation by Congress, and to that of the national constitutional prohibitory amendment. They simply represent attempts to continue in part the liquor traffic despite the legally expressed purpose and desire of the Nation.

It may also be asked why, with national prohibition effective, at any rate after the middle of next January, and enforcement legally provided for by the federal government, the efforts of the liquor interests to obtain action in their favor from the states should be taken so seriously as they are certainly taken. It is, for one thing, to be remembered that, notwithstanding the fact that there is apparently nothing strictly to prevent state or municipal officers prosecuting offenders under federal laws, nevertheless when it comes to carrying on a prosecution, action under federal laws is, no doubt largely in order to avoid interference and conflict of authority and processes, mainly left to federal officers. Local officials may, however, turn over evidence to them, and perhaps otherwise cooperate. Now, in view of this practice, and of the great extent of territory which the national government has to cover, in the enforcement of national prohibition, it is hardly reasonable to expect that that government can have its agents everywhere, at all times, or, in other words, that it can cover all communities as thoroughly and constantly as, for instance, the governments of the cities and towns. It is thus foreseen that the city and town governments, which are more intimately related to the states, and act far more largely and directly under state laws, need support, not opposition, complication, or even confusion, from state laws in their presumed attempts to cooperate in the enforcement of national prohibition.

As to the case of Ohio specifically, according to anti-saloon workers, who, there is reason for thinking, are correct in their apparently unanimous view, the managers for the liquor interests of the Nation are making every possible effort to bring about there a reaction against national prohibition. They have brought four proposals before the electorate to be voted on next Tuesday. Two are initiated amendments to the state Constitution, and two are referendum proposals concerning action by the state Legislature. They seek to repeal state-wide prohibition, adopted last fall by state constitutional amendment, reestablish license and define intoxicating liquor, have the people vote against national prohibition, notwithstanding the Legislature has ratified it, and lead the citizens to declare against enforcement of the state prohibitory amendment. Although the state prohibitory amendment was adopted by a majority of 25,000, in so great a State as Ohio that majority represents a narrow margin. Should the earlier decisions in Ohio be reversed, the liquor interests of the country would, no doubt, declare that reaction against national prohibition had begun, and would use the result in an effort to prevent the national political conventions, next year, endorsing

national prohibition. Their success in Ohio now would also mean prestige for their fight, next year, for the election of a Congress favorable to repeal of the dry laws and to submitting to the states a constitutional amendment to end national prohibition. These things make it clear enough that the liquor fight in the United States is still very much on.

### The Children of Hall's Pond

POETS have sung of the councils of the gulls, the parliaments of the rooks have been written of with the same distinction as the parliaments of men, but the duck has, perhaps, never had full justice done to him. The fact is that the duck is too nearly connected with the farmyard and the puddle. It is true that at the time of the great volunteer movement in England in 1859, the bird came much before the public, but it has to be added regretfully that it was in the nature of a jest. Thus just as "Orator Hunt" used to be followed by small boys shrilly inquiring, in reference to the supposed material from which his hat was made, "Who stole the donkey?" just as the city gamin was wont to implore the Cockney horseman to "Get inside, and pull the blinds down!" so the urchins of the suburbs would march behind the citizen soldier, in his shako and gaiters, with his musket on his shoulders, vociferously demanding, "Who shot the duck?"

The citizen soldier, though he afterward became famous amongst marksmen, was, in those days, commonly guiltless of the intent much less the ability to bring down a duck. The ducks he was accustomed to waddle by the road or took clumsily on occasion to the neighboring pond. Hardly ever, probably, had he seen the wild mallards rise into the air, and, with outstretched necks and powerful beat of the wings, urge their way over the meadows, and then sink again into the reed beds, and disappear from sight. These are sights, which, as a rule, only the country-bred are accustomed to. Yet there are cities into which the wild things venture and are at home. One of these cities is Boston: not the old Boston of the "Stump," but the new Boston of the Bay State. Here the builder has dealt gently with its trees, gently, that is for a builder, and has inspired the ordinary householder with some desire for a lawn. And so the oriole ties his nest to the end of a drooping elm branch, and the starlings rear their noisy family in a hole in the trunk of the same tree.

Amidst these the car line twists its noisy way up the hill to where Governor Hutchinson's house once stood, and looked out over the lowland to the sea. Here, any evening, in the summer twilight you may watch the lights of the great liners coming and going to the harbor, just as he must have watched the stern lanterns of the King's ship beating out to sea. Here, where the fragment of the old house stands amidst the hedges and the garden walks, is the tree under which he drank tea from little china cups, in the days when "Farmer" George was eating apple dumplings at Windsor, and the crowd in St. James Street craning their necks to watch the coach of the "Great Commoner" disappear through the archway of the Palace; and here, it is natural enough that the furred things should scamper, and the feathered things beat their wings. What is more surprising is, to watch, in the autumn, the squirrels burying the chestnuts and the beech-nuts in the lawns, under the very windows of the houses; or to see them leisurely crossing the roads on the telegraph wires high overhead: sure-footed Blondins, ready to disappear, with a jump into the leaves and branches of any overhanging tree.

Then, in the early morning, when the snow has fallen, and the motors begin to grunt over the rough roads through the parks, a great cock pheasant, in all his glory, will rise from almost under the wheels, and whirl and whirl away over the roofs toward the open country. Those are the days too when you may hear, above the river, the conk, conk of the wild geese, as they pass down stream, across the setting sun, to their beds in the marshes. Those, too, are the evenings when the sky is like burnished steel, fired with the colors of Noah's bow. But as the bitter winter passes, the feathered things begin to return, and early in the spring the mallards are suddenly to be discovered, as the sun rises, their heads tucked under their wings, sleeping on the reservoirs and the ponds.

Some years ago, when the wild geese were going north, a party came over one of the ponds at Belmont, in its approved wedge-shaped formation. Suddenly one of them dropped, from his place in the line down on the pond below amongst the tame geese there. That it was a calculated and well thought out maneuver soon became apparent. The stranger had simply deserted, and come to stay. He chose a mate; elected himself, or got himself elected pond-boss, and has since then ruled his domain with the beak of Solomon, and his numerous progeny with the wings of Rehoboam. No Rajah Brooke coming to Sarawak ever took more complete charge of his new kingdom than this gander from the skies.

Only a mile or so from Belmont, as the ducks fly, there is a little pond in Brookline, at the end of Ivy Street. Here when the banks are frozen, in the winter, and the surface is thick with ice, the skaters come, and here in the summer, when the fringe of marsh land is soft, and the reeds tall and green, the frogs have their concerts, and the birds bathe and drink. Amongst these reeds it has been the habit of a mallard to make her nest; but this year, for some reason, known only to her immediate circle, she deserted the bank in favor of the long grass nearer the pond, from out of which she emerged on the 24th of June, and led a procession of ten young ducklings to their first swim. What occurred in the interval may be recorded in the Book of the Chronicles of the Mallard Ducks, though it is unknown to the town council of Brookline; but, three days later, at eight in the morning, the officer in charge of the traffic, at the junction of Carlton Street and Beacon Street, beheld a mallard duck, and nine ducklings bunched together, leisurely advancing down Carlton Street from Ivy Street, and demanding the right of crossing at Beacon Street. The tragedy of the missing duckling will never be known, but it was clear that Hall's Pond had become unsafe for

feathered things, and that Madame Mallard was trekking for the Fenway.

The policeman, however, had no time to consider these things. Here he was called upon to play the part of Moses in Brookline to the Children of Hall's Pond, and forthwith the traffic of the busy street was piled up, like the waters of the Red Sea, and the passage solemnly took place. If there were anywhere a Pharaoh in the shape of a cat or a weasel, he did not disclose himself.

But between the Red Sea of Beacon Street and the Promised Land of the Fenway lay the desert of Carlton Street and the Jordan of the "Merry-go-round." The desert was crossed safely, and, accompanied by a guardian policeman, as though it were that of the Governor of the State, the procession reached the top of the railway embankment. From this Pisgah height, the mother duck surveyed the Promised Land, the railroad bridge, and the Jordan below, and rapidly made up her mind. The steps of the bridge were obviously too steep, there was nothing for it but the ravine, so the whole party bundled down the slope. But here a new difficulty revealed itself: the rails were too high to be climbed by the ducklings. There was a squawking of much instruction, and not a little commotion, and then the mother duck lay down beside the first rail, and solemnly rolled over it. Three times was the maneuver repeated, and three times was it followed. The opposite bank was climbed, and the family stood safely in the Promised Land.

### Notes and Comments

IN THESE days, when people are making the autumn migrations to the cities and it is so difficult to secure rooms in hotels, one may at least stand in the lobbies and listen. What a medley of sounds! Pennsylvanian and New Englander, Alaskan and New Yorker, the man from Missouri and the woman from Alabama, Americans of recognized standing, Americans newly made, all in a strange confusion of imported idioms, slurred r's, and what not. Is Mrs. Edith Wharton right? Does language, left to itself, deteriorate into a muddle of unstable dialects? If so, then something is to be said for an American academy which shall help to keep speech, if not uniform, at least intelligible.

WHATEVER opinions may be held concerning the recent Anglo-Persian agreement, Americans generally will appreciate the warm tribute paid to Mr. Morgan Shuster's work as financial adviser to the Persian Government, by Mr. F. L. Bird in the current number of Asia. If, at that time, as Mr. Bird suggests, Mr. Shuster's diplomacy was not quite as adequate as his administration was successful, no doubt, in his present capacity as head of a great publishing house, the former adviser of the Shah has found ample occasion to add diplomacy to his other rare gifts and accomplishments.

THE Canadian press seems somewhat at a loss to account for the unique distinction accorded the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, last week, of election to the federal House of Commons by acclamation, thus completing his succession to the place of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Perhaps one explanation is to be found in the vigorous contention of the new Liberal leader, in his recent book on "Industry and Humanity," that individuality is to count for a great deal more in the new era than it did in the old.

A CHORUS of approval rises from the American press at the idea of introducing a budget system into the management of the national finances, as, for that matter, might have been expected from a press which has long been practically unanimous in disapproval of what one newspaper graphically calls the "old, antiquated, log-rolling, pork barrel, haphazard appropriations system of financing the government." The change by doing away with the famous "pork barrel," symbol of what Barnum might have called perpetual and pernicious speculation in practical politics, will deprive the press of much material for its cartoonists, but the newspapers are evidently quite willing to get along without it.

It is a remarkable proof of the serviceability of the built-up or laminated wood, which the United States Forest Products Laboratory has devised by combining small pieces to make larger ones, that this built-up wood is likely to be widely adopted for making baseball bats. Hitherto baseball bats have been made of selected wood, and have played a large part in the annual manufacture of sporting and athletic goods that has been using up about 25,000,000 feet of lumber. Baseball bats necessarily get hard usage, but in the experimental work of the laboratory not a bat, although many have been broken in the severe tests to which they have been subjected, has been broken at the glued joints. The laminated wood bat is apparently even stronger than the bat made of solid wood; and for that reason, if for no other, the American national game will perhaps eventually be played with bats made of the wood devised by the national experimenters in the conservation and utilization of the national forests.

Now that the State of Florida has gathered the Seminole Indians together and placed them on a definite reservation in one corner of the Everglades, that remarkable tribe attracts passing attention. For many years they have inhabited the Everglades, and been undisputed masters, beyond the outskirts of that region of swamp and jungle, of some 800 square miles of country which no white traveler has ever penetrated. Few whites have known the Seminoles at all, and perhaps none better than Mrs. Mindie Moore Wilson, who was recently interviewed for a New York paper. "The Seminole brave," she said, "is the most upright man in the world. He is altogether moral, and never lies, cheats, steals, or breaks his word, while his wonderful squaw holds a rank in her family and community unrivaled among all the women of earth." A race could hardly be more highly spoken of; and the Seminoles themselves, says Mrs. Wilson, dread contact with American civilization, lest it destroy their own standards of conduct. One cannot but sympathize with them when seeing the engineers surveying their wilderness.